

T H E

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**T H E**



# THE PREFACE.

*THE burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary, at the Entrance upon any Study; is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do so frightfully swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already Printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Authors Intentions; But this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes. For why should a person that is to be prepared for the reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a crowd of Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and so consequently will never be met with in any Classic or good Latin Author? a few of which I shall take the Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Grossularia, Ribes, Levisticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hispaniolus, &c.*

*Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words ; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbustum for a Shrub ; Carmen for one single Verse ; Humilitas for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride ; Humilis for one that is endued with it ; Camera for a Chamber ; Caminus for a Chimney ; Æs for Brass ; Pædagogus for a School-Master ; Albumen for the White of the Eye ; Laurus for a Laurel. And an endless number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such : The putting in of Phrases ; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things ; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one in English ; the throwing in of so many Compound Words upon the back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one sort of Words.*

*Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure Primitive Words, and such principally, as will be required to be known in the reading the first easy School Authors ; which when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books ; where the sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a heap of barren Words, as they are drily strung together in the Ordinary Nomenclatura's.*

*This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament,*

# The P R E F A C E.



Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristi, &c. the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one, or more of the Classic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words as used among the best Authors, is given; almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear, and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify To, Together; Down or From; In or Upon; Before or First; Forth Back or Up Under Upon or Over;

*he will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to ; Convocare to call together ; Devocare to call down ; Invocare to call upon ; Præponere to put before ; Preponere to put forth ; Reponere to put back ; Subponere to put under ; Supervenire to come upon or over. So he that knows what Amicus Avarus signifies, will soon learn what Amicitia Avaritia means ; As he that knows what Liber Culter are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be warm, to be hot ; the Significations of Tepor, Calor, will be presently understood.*

*I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator ; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.*

*One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue and not in the English ; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the Former Language and not of the latter. Besides many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue, were unknown to the Romans ; and therefore you cannot expect Latia Words for them ; since the Romans could not give Names to things they knew nothing of.*

*As to the Method, I have made Choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of ; and distributed Matters into such an Order that the Learner may at the same Time and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the Reader*

Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that came from the Latin in the Roman Characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

---

## N O T E.

THE young Reader is to take Notice, That the *Figures* (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the *Pictures* as those in the *Cut* do to the same Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* stands for Masculine, *f* for Feminine, and *n* for Neuter. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus [ ˘ ] and a long Syllable thus [ ¯ ].

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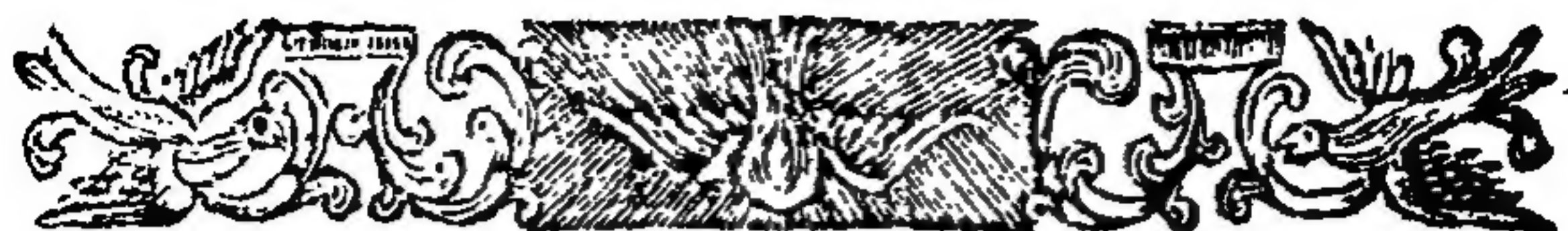
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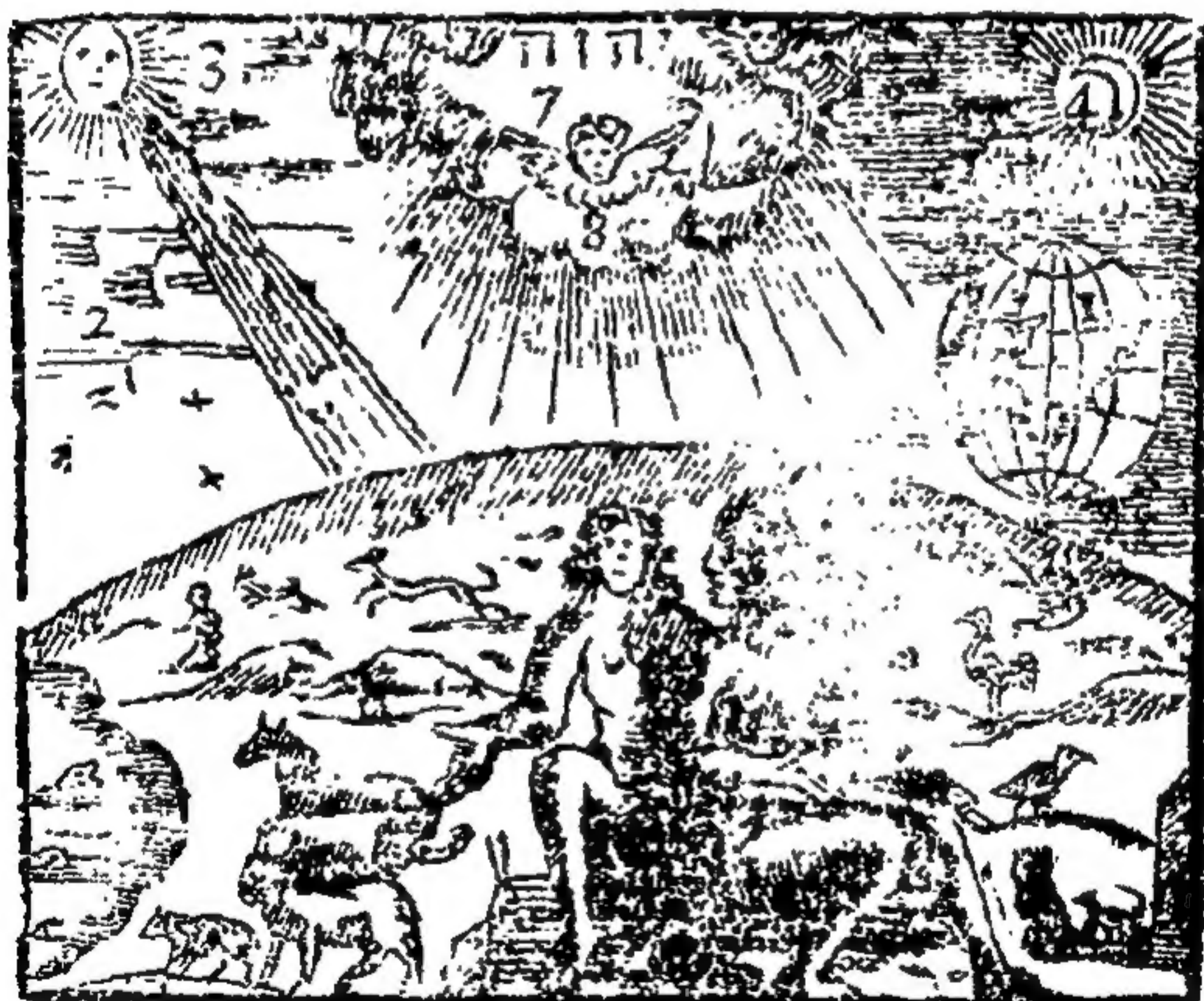
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# THE L O N D O N V O C A B U L A R Y.

Of THINGS.



**A** THING  
*batb*

*A Name*

*A Sign*

*A Mark or Note*

*A Mode or Manner*

**R** E S, ei, f.

*Nōmen, nomīnis, n.*

*Signum, i, n.*

*Nōta, æ, f.*

*Mōdus, i, m.*

**B**

*A Kind*

*A Kind*  
*A Part*  
*Or Member*

Gēnus, ěris, n.  
 Pars tis, f.  
 Membrum, i, n.

*A PART is*

*An Half*  
*A Fragment or broken*  
*A Crumb or little Picce*

(*Piece*

Dīmīdium, i, n.  
 Frustrum, i, n.  
 Mīca æ, f.

*THINGS have also their*

*Cause*  
*Nature*  
*Fortune*  
*Beginning*  
*End*  
*Order*  
*Time*  
*Number*  
*Place*  
*Space*

Causa æ, f.  
 Nātūra æ, f.  
 Fortūna, æ, f.  
 Princīpium, ii, n.  
 Fīnis, is, d.  
 Ordo, īnis, m.  
 Tempus ōris, n.  
 Nūmēras, i, m.  
 Lōcus, i, m.  
 Spātium, i, n.

*A THING is*

*The World* 1  
*A Body*  
*The Sky* 2  
*A Spirit*

Mundus, i, m.  
 Corpus, ōris, n.  
 Æthēr, ěris, n.  
 Spīritus, us, m.

G O D *created the World out of*

*Nothing*

| Nihīlum, i, n.

*In a BODY there is*

*Matter*  
*Form*  
*Figure*

Mātēria, æ, f.  
 Forma, æ, f.  
 Figūra, æ, f.

*In the SKY there are*

The Sun	3	Söl, is, m.
The Moon	4	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	5	Stella, æ, f.

*Whence cometh*

Light	Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun-Beam	6 Jūbar, is, n.

*When Light is withheld, there is made*

A Shadow	Ūmbra, æ, f.
Darkness	Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

*A SPIRIT is*

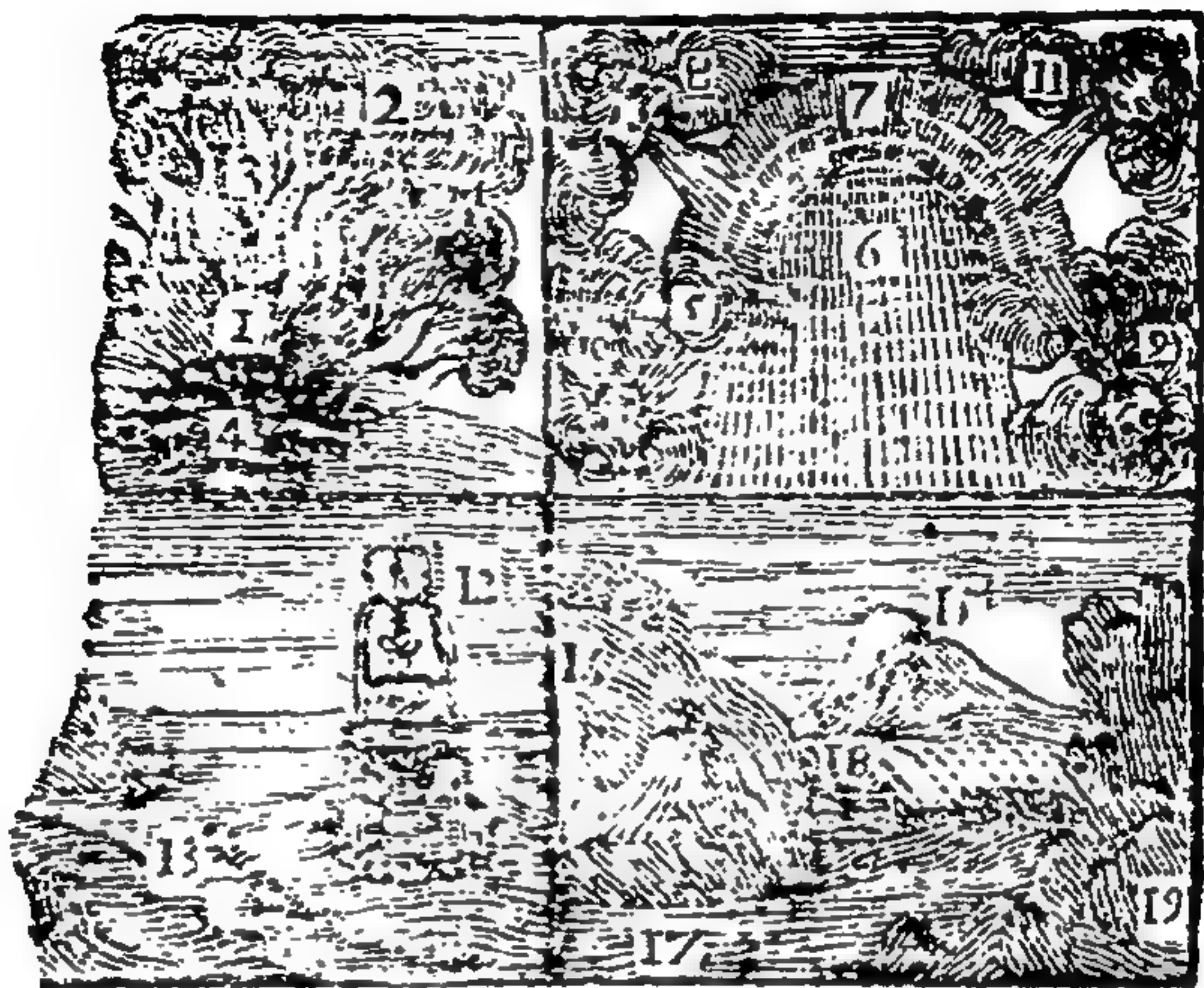
God	Děus, i, m.
An Angel	Angēlus, i, m.
A Mind	Mens, tis, f.
A Soul	Or, <sup>2</sup> Anīmus, i, m.
A Devil	<sup>1</sup> Anima, æ, f.
	<sup>3</sup> Diābōlus, i, m.

*Who inhabit*

Heaven	8 <sup>2</sup> Cœlum, i, n.
The Element	Elēmentum, i, n.
Hell	<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.<sup>2</sup> In the Plural *Cœli. Cœlorum, m.*<sup>3</sup> *Loci Inferni.*

## II. Of the ELEMENTS.



*In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginnings of all Things.*

**F**IRE  
AIR  
WATER  
EARTH

**I**gnis, is, m.  
Aēr eris, m.  
Aqua æ, f.  
Tellus ūris f.

*From the FIRE (1) cometh*

*A Spark*  
*Sm ke 2*  
*A Flame 3*  
*Scot*

*Scintilla, æ, f.*  
*Fūmus i, m.*  
*Flamma æ, f.*  
*Fūligo īnis, f.*

*In the FIRE are*

*A Firebrand 4*  
*A live or hot Coal*  
*Embers or hot Ashes*

*Torris is, m.*  
*Prūna æ, f.*  
*Fāvilla æ, f.*

*After*

*After the FIRE there remains*

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbo ōnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched Brand</i>	Tilio ōnis, m.
<i>Ashes</i>	Cnī ēris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or Cīner.

*In the AIR (6) are*

<i>A Cloud</i>	Nūbes is, f.
<i>A Fog or Mist</i>	Nēbīla æ, f.
<i>A Steam</i>	Vāpor ōris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i> 7	Iris īdis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura æ, f.

*The Four Chief of WINDS are*

<i>The East Wind</i> 8	Eurus i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i> 9	Zephyrus i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i> 10	Aquilo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i> 11	Auster tri, m.

*From a CLOUD cometh*

<i>Rain</i>	Fluvia æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix rīvis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando īnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gela, n. Undeclined.
<i>Hoar or white Frost</i>	Prūina æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnūru, n. Undeclined.
<i>A Thunder bolt</i>	Fulmen īnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgur ēris, n.

*RAIN, if it falls close or thick is*

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber iis, m.
-----------------	---------------

*RAIN if it be fierce is*

<i>A great Shower or Storm</i>	Nimbus i, m.
--------------------------------	--------------

<sup>1</sup> This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

## WATER is

<i>A Spring or Fountain</i>	12	Fons, tis, m.
<i>A River</i>	13	Rivus, i, m.
<i>A Wave</i>		Cr, Amnis, is, m.
<i>The Sea</i>		Unda, æ, f.
		Mære, is, n.

*The Main Sea that encompasses the World is*  
*The Ocean* | *Occæanus, i, m.*

*A River bath*

<i>A Bank</i>	Rîpa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>	Margo, inis, d. rather m.
<i>A Channel</i>	Alvêus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>	Vortex, icis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>	Gurges, itis, m.
<i>A Shallow or Ford</i>	Vādum, i, n.

*From WATER cometh*

<i>A Drop</i>	Gatta, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>	Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam or Froth</i>	Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>	Glācies, ei, f.

*WATER, when it wants Vent, spreads itself into*

<i>A Pool or Pond</i>	Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>	Lăcus, us, m.
<i>A Marsh or Fen</i>	Pălus, ūdis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Lăcūna, æ, f.

*The SEA bath*

<i>A Shore</i>	Littus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven or Port</i>	Portus, us, m.
<i>A Gulph of the Sea or Bay</i>	Sînus, us, m.
<i>An Arm or Strait</i>	Frētum, i, n.

*Land inclosed with Sea or Water is*

<i>An Isle, or Island</i>	14	Insula, æ, f.
---------------------------	----	---------------

*The EARTH is*

<i>Land</i>	Terra, æ, f.
<i>Ground</i>	Hūmus, i, f.
	Solum, i, n.
<i>Firm Ground</i>	Or, Fundus, i, m.

*Upon the EARTH is*

<i>An Hill</i> 15	(16	Collis, is, m.
<i>A Mountain or great Hill</i>		Mons, tis, m.
<i>A Plain Field</i> 18		Campus, i, m.
<i>A Vale or Valley</i> 17		Vallis, is, f.
<i>A Rock</i> 19		Rūpes, is, f.

*EARTH mixed with Water is*

<i>Mud</i>	Līmus, i, m.
	Cænum, i, n.
<i>Mire<sup>1</sup> or Dirt</i>	Or, Lutum, i, n.

*EARTH without Water is*

<i>Dust</i>	Pulvis, ċris, m.
	Or, Pulver, ěris, m.

*EARTH cut up with its own Herb is*

<i>A Turf</i>	Cespes, ĩtis, m.
<i>A Clod of Earth is</i>	Glēba, æ, f.

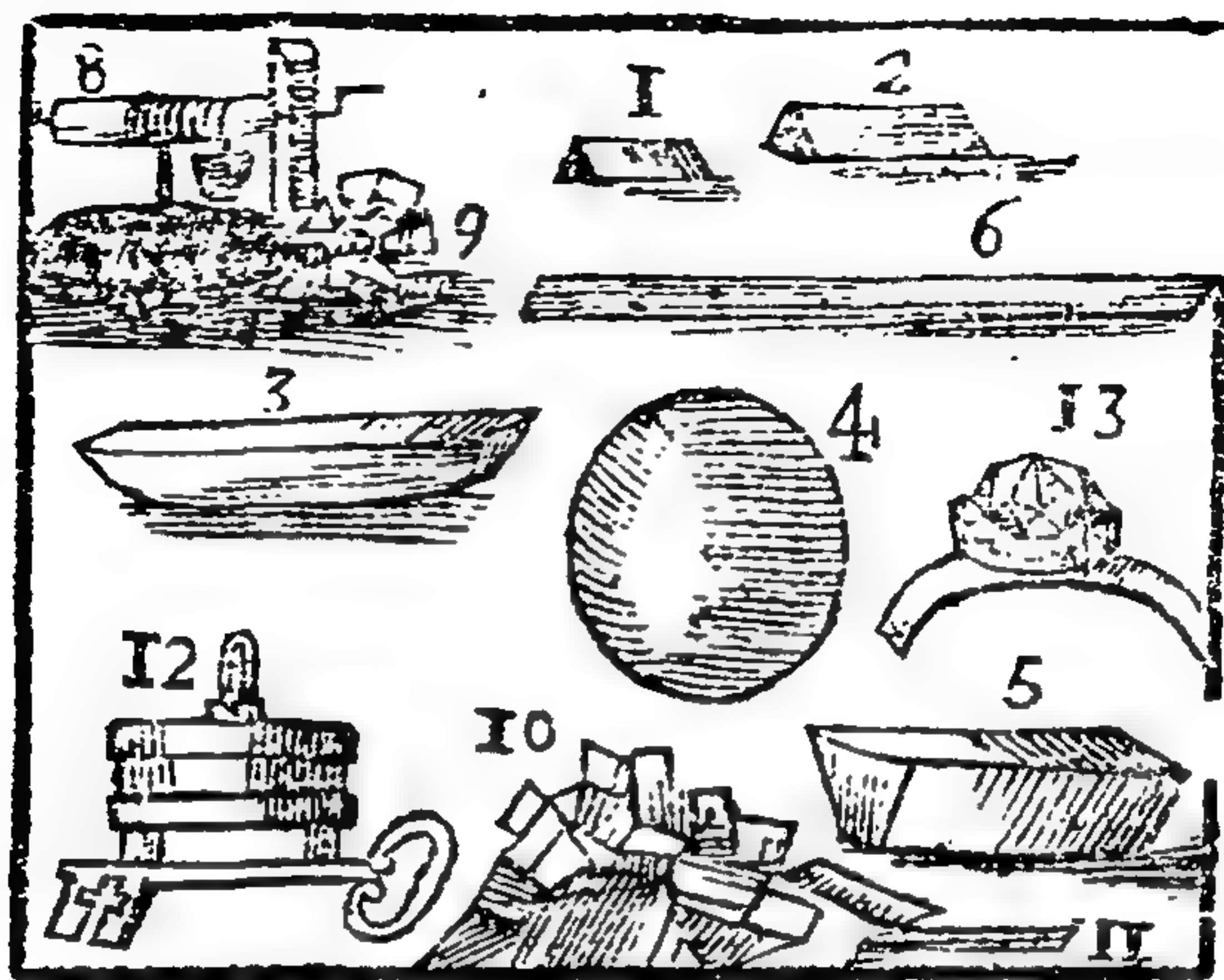
*The Kinds of EARTH are*

<i>Clay</i>	Argilla, æ, f.
<i>Marl, or white Earth</i>	Marga, æ, f.
<i>Ruddle, or Red Oker</i>	Rūbrica, æ, f.
<i>Chalk</i>	Crēta, æ, f.

*Out of the EARTH is taken*

<i>A Mineral</i>	Mīnĕra, æ, f.
<i>A Plant</i>	Planta, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian Word*; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

III. Of MINERALS *and* METALS.

*The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.*

**A MINERAL is**

**J**uice  
of Metal  
A Stone

**S**uccus, i, m.  
Metallum,  
Lapis, idis, m.

**MINERAL Juices are**

Salt  
Alumen  
Sulphur  
Amber

Sāl, is, m.  
Alūmen, n.  
Sulfur, ūris, n.  
Succinum, i, n.

**A METAL.**

*A METAL is all that which is digged and fetched out of the EARTH ; as*

<i>Gold</i>	1		<i>Aurum</i> , i, n.
<i>Silver</i>	2		<i>Argentum</i> i, n.
<i>Lead</i>	3		<i>Plumbum</i> i, n.
<i>Copper</i>	4		<i>Æs æris</i> , n.
<i>Tin</i>	5		<i>Stannum</i> i, n.
<i>Iron</i>	6		<i>Ferrum</i> i, n.

*Out of LEAD is made*

<i>Red Lead</i>		<i>Sandyx</i> ĩcis, m.
<i>Called by the Moderns</i>		<i>Mĩnĩum</i> i, n.
<i>Whito Lead</i>		<i>Cẽrussa</i> æ, f.

*Artificial Metals* [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper, and the Caliminary Stone called *Brass*. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

<i>Steel</i>		<i>Chálybs</i> ybis, m.
--------------	--	-------------------------

*From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or*

<i>Verdigrease</i>		<i>Ærũgo</i> ĩnis, f.
--------------------	--	-----------------------

*METALS are digged out of*

<i>A Mine</i>	8		<i>Fōdĩna</i> æ, f.
---------------	---	--	---------------------

*A Stone is an hard, dry (fessile) Body, and is*

<i>Sand</i>		Arēna æ, f.
<i>Gravel</i>		Glācċa æ, f.
<i>A big Stone</i> 10		Sāxum i, n.
<i>A Flint Stone</i>		Sīlex ĭcis, d.
<i>A Pumice Stone</i>		Pūmex ĭcis, m.

1 This Word is also used by *Virgil*, *Lucretius*, and *Lucan*, &c. for the *Mine* itself.

*A Whetstone* 11*A Marble**A Loadstone* 12*A Jewel* 13

Cos, ōtis, m.

Marmor, ris, n.

Magnes, ētis, m.

Gemma, æ, f.

*A JEWEL, or precious Stone is**A Diamond**A Sapphire**A Chrysolite**An Emerald**A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-**A Jasper**An Agate*

Adāmas, antis, n.

Sāpphirus, i, f.

Chrysolithus, m.

Smāragdus, i, m.

Pyrōpus, i, m.

Jaspis, idis, f.

Achātes, æ, or is, m.

*Like to Jewels are**Glass**A Crystal**A Pearl*

Vitrum, i, n.

Cryſtallus, i, f.

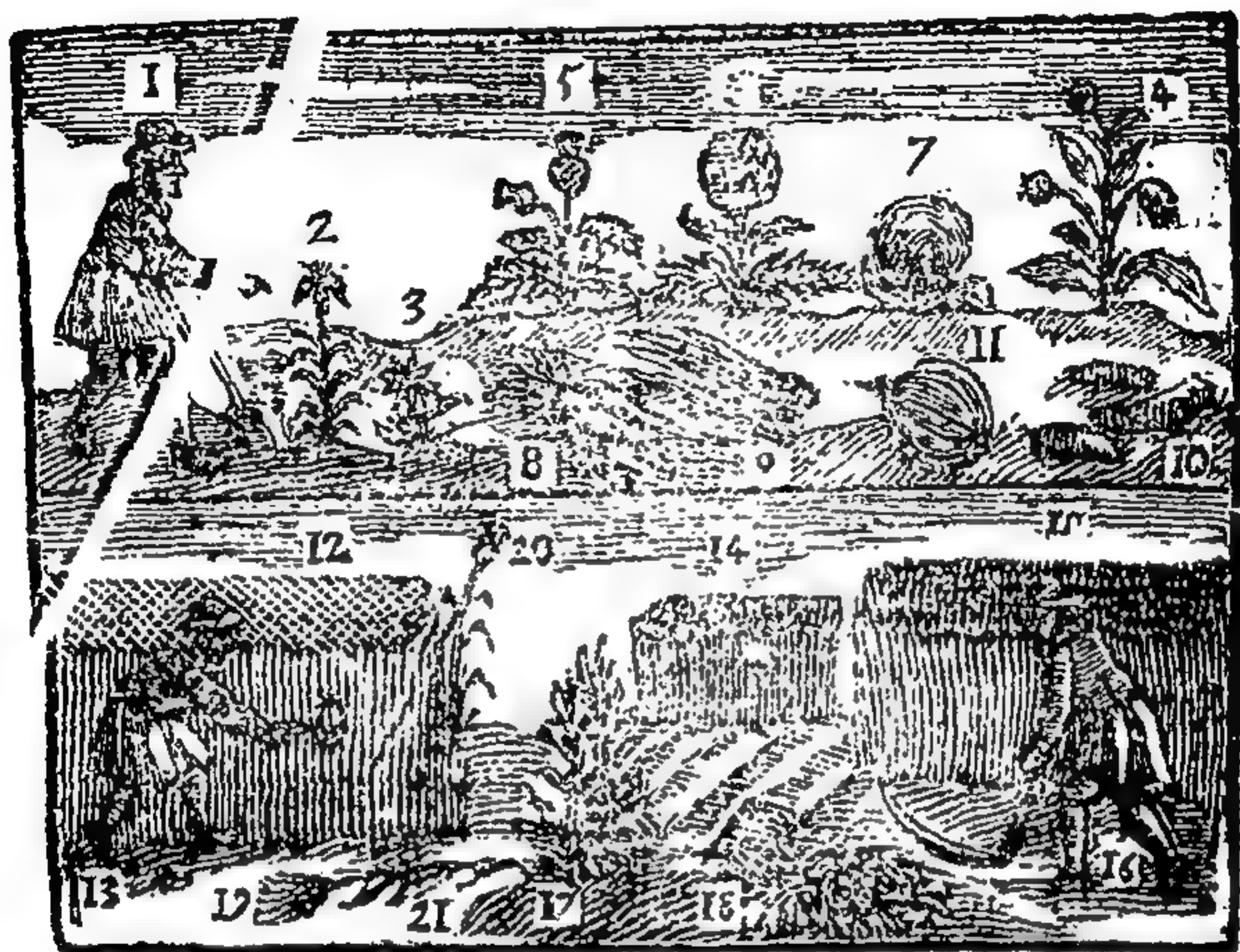
Or Cryſtallum, i, n.

Margārīta, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> It ought to be written with an Z, and not with an S.



IV. OF PLANTS.



A PLANT is

**A**N HERB  
A SHRUB  
A TREE

**H**Erba, æ, f.  
Frutex icis, m.  
Arbor ðris, f.

An HERB is

Grass

Flax

All manner of Corn or

[Grain

Grāmen ĩnis n.

Līnum, i, n.

Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common HERBS are

A Bur

Fern or Brakes

Hemlock

Lappa, æ, f.

Fīlix, icis, f.

Cīcūta, æ, f.

Hyssop  
*A Lilly* 2  
 Mallow  
*Marygold*  
*Marjoram*  
 Mint  
 Moss

*A Mushroom or Toadstool*

*A Nettle*

*Parsley*

*A Poppy* 4

*A Rush*

*Saffron*

*Sage*

*Sorrel*

*Seaweed*

*Southern wood*

*A Thistle* 5

*Thyme*

*Vervain*

*A Violet*

*Wormwood*

*Eatable HERBS.*

*An Artichoke* 6

*Asparagus, Sperage or  
 Sparrow Grass*

*Lettice*

*Coleworts*

Which becoming headed are called

*Cabbage*

7  
*Eatable Roots are*

*Beet*

*Garlick*

*Hyssopus*, i, f.

*Lilium* ii, n.

*Malva* æ, f.

*Caltha* æ, f.

*Amaracus* i, n.

*Mentha* æ, f.

*Muscus* i, m.

*Fungus* i, m.

*Urtica* æ, f.

*Apium* ii, n.

*Papaver* ëris, n.

*Juncus* i, n.

*Cröcus* i, n.

*Salvia* æ, f.

*Lapathus* i, m.

*Aiga* æ, f.

*Abröionum* i, n.

*Carduus* i, m.

*Thymus* i, m.

*Thymum* i, n.

*Verbena* æ, f.

*Viola* æ, f.

*Absinthium* ii, n.

*Clus* ëris, n.

*Cinara* æ, f.

*Asparagus* i, m.

*Lactuca* æ, f.

*Brassica* æ, f.

*Beta* æ, f.

*Allium* ii, n.

*This is called Brassica Capitata.*

*A Leek**An Onion**Radish* 3*A Turnip*

Porrum i, n.

Cēpe is, n &amp;

Cēpa æ, f.

Rāphānū i, m.

Rāpum i, n.

*Oleraceous FRUITS are**A Cucumber*

Cūcūmis, is &amp; eris, m.

*The biggest sort of which Fruit is**A Pompion, or Pomkin*

Pēpo ōnis, m.

*A delicious sort of which Fruit is**A Melon*

Mēlo ōnis, m.

*As the biggest Sort is**A Gourd*

Cūcurbīta æ, f.

## (12) C O R N is

*Barley* 14*Millet or Grout**An Oat* 15*Rice**Wheat* 13.

Hordeum i, n.

Mīlium ii, n.

Avēna æ, f.

Oryza æ, f.

Ador. ōris, n.

*Whence cometh**Meal or Flour**Bran*

Fārīna æ, f.

Furfur ūris, n.

PULSE

*is**A Bean* 17*Darnel**Lentils**A Pea**Vetches or Tares* 18

Lēgūmen īnis, n.

Fāba æ, f.

Lōlium ii, n.

Lens tis, f.

Pisum i, n.

Vīc'a æ, f.

## In CORN is

<i>The Beard</i>	19	Arīsta æ, f.
<i>An Ear</i>	20	Spīca æ, f.
<i>A Grain, or single Corn</i>		Grānum, i, n.
<i>An Husk</i>		Grūma, æ, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>		Culmus, i, m.
<i>Standing Corn is</i>	12	Sēges, ētis, f.
<i>A mixture of sundry Grains</i>		
<i>Or Mescelline is</i>		Farrāgo, īnis ; f.

*Lately Published.*

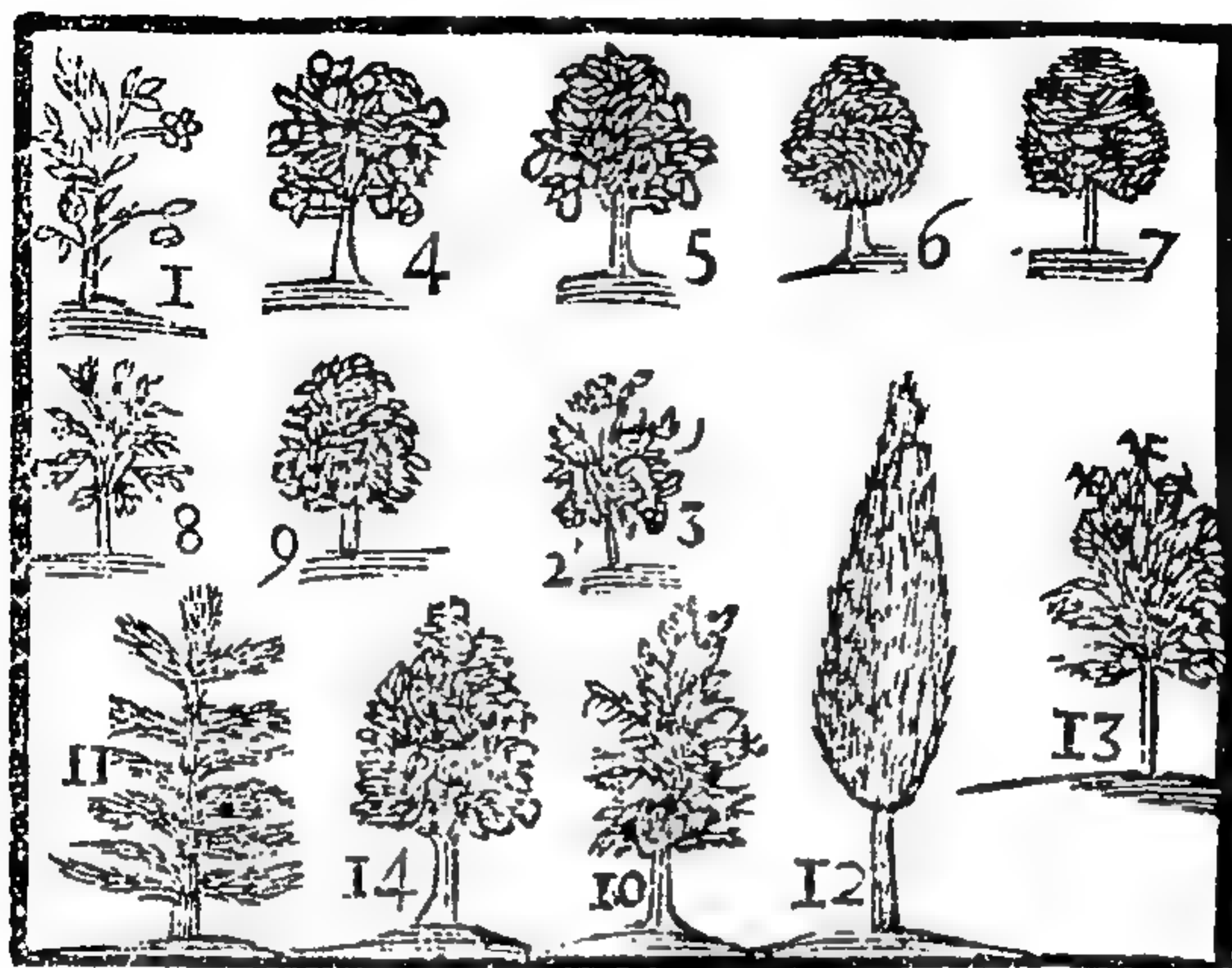
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Of TREES *and* SHRUBS.

A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just Bigness of a Tree ; such is

**T**HE Bramble  
The Juniper  
Ivy  
The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose bush 1

The Tamarisk

The Vine 2

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes 3

A Vine Leaf is

**R**ubus, i, m or f.

Jūnīpērus, f.

Hēdēra, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Cālīmus, i, m.

Or Arundo, īnis, f.

Rōsa, æ, f.

Myrīca, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

-Uva, æ, f.

Pampīnus, i. m.

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple-tree 5

The Fig-tree

The Medlar-tree

Mālus, i, f.

Ficus, us, f.

Mespīlus, i, f.

The

*The Pear-tree* 6*The Service or Sorb-tree*

Pyrus, i, f

Sorbus, i, f.

## Plumb-Bearing Trees are

*The Cherry-tree**The Olive-tree**The Palm-tree**The Plumb-tree*

Cērāsus, i, f.

¹ Olīva, æ, f.

Or Olēa, æ, f.

Palma, æ, f.

Prūnus, i, f.

## Berry-Bearing Trees are

*The Bay-tree**The Box-tree**The Elder-tree**The Mulberry-tree* 9*The Yew-tree*

Laurus, i, or us, f.

Buxus, i, f.

Sambucus, i, f.

Mōrus, i, f.

Taxus, i, f.

## Nut-Bearing Trees are

*The Almond tree.**The Beech-tree**The Filberd-tree**The Walnut tree* 14

Amygdāla, æ, f.

Fāgus, i, f.

Cōtylus, i, f.

¹ Juglans, dis,

## Forest-Trees are

*The Alder-tree**The Ash-tree* 10*The wild Ash**The Birch-tree**The Cedar-tree* 11*The Cork-tree**The Cypress-tree**The Elm* 13*The Fir-tree**The Lime or Linden-tree**The Maple**The Oak*

Alnus, i, f.

Fraxīnus, f.

Ornus, i, f.

Bētūla, æ, f.

Cedrus, i, f.

Suber, ěris, n.

Cupressus, i, or us, f.

Ulmus, i, f.

¹ Abies, ět s, f.

Tilia, æ, f.

¹ Acer, ěris, n.

Quercus, ūs, f.

<i>An Oak of the hard st kind</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.
<i>The Holm Oak</i>	~flex, īcis, f.
<i>The Pine-tree</i>	Pīnus, ūs, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Plāānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar tree</i>	Pōpulus, i, f.
<i>The Tormentine-tree</i>	Tēicōinabus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Sālix, īcis, f.

## Trees bear

Fruit	Fructus, us, m.
is	
A Pome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ūcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

*A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin  
or Peel is not hard; such is*

<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cēlālum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dactylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Fīcus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mēspīlum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	~Olīva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pyrum, i, n.
<i>A Plumb</i>	Prū .um, i, n.
<i>The sorb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

*A Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard  
Shell; such is*

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chestnut</i>	² Castanēa, æ, f.
<i>A Filbert</i>	² Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	² Juglans, dis, f.

² These are Adjectives, the Word Nux being understood.

*A Berry is a small round Fruit growing on Trees,  
Shrubs, such is*

<i>A Grape</i>	Acīnus, i, m.
<i>A Mulberry</i>	Mōrum, i, n.
<i>A Strawberry</i>	Frāgum, i, n.

**SPICE-BEARING** *Trees bring forth*

<b>SPICE</b> <i>is</i>	Arōma, tis, n.
<b>Cinnamon</b>	Cāfia, æ, f. Or Cinnāmum, i, n. Or
<b>Ginger</b>	Zingibe, ěris, n.
<b>Mace</b>	Macis, ĩdis, f. <i>in</i> Plautus.
<b>Pepper</b>	Pīper, ěris, n.

*The OAK bears*

*An Oak Corn, or Acorn—Glans, glandis, f.*

*From Trees also come*

<i>Frankincense</i>	T., thūris, n.
<i>Pitch</i>	Pix, pīcis, f.
<i>Resin</i>	Rēīnā, æ, f.

**PARTS of a PLANT are**

<i>The Root</i>	Rādix, ĩcis, f.
<i>The Stump</i>	Stirps, is, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>	Caulis, is, m.
<i>The Bark</i>	Cortex, ĩcis, d.
<i>A Bough or Branch</i>	Rāmus, i, m.
<i>A Sprig, Graft, or Cyn</i>	Surcūlus, ĩ, m.
<i>A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots or Sides of the Stock</i>	Stōlo, ōnis, m.
<i>A fresh or green Leaf</i>	Frons, frondis, f.
<i>A dead or withered Leaf</i>	Folium, ii, n.
<i>A Blossom, or Flower</i>	Flos, flōris, m.

T R E E S *have*

*Wood* | Lignum, i, n.

*Which hath*

*A Knot* | Nōdus, i, m.

*Of Wood is made*

*A Faggot* | Fascis, is, m.

*A Nut hath*

*A Shell* | Pūtamen, ĩnis, n.  
*A Kernel* | Nucleus, i, m.

*Trees growing together make*

*A Wood* | Sylva, æ, f.  
*A Forest* | Saltus, us, m.  
*A Grove* | Nēmus, ōris, n.

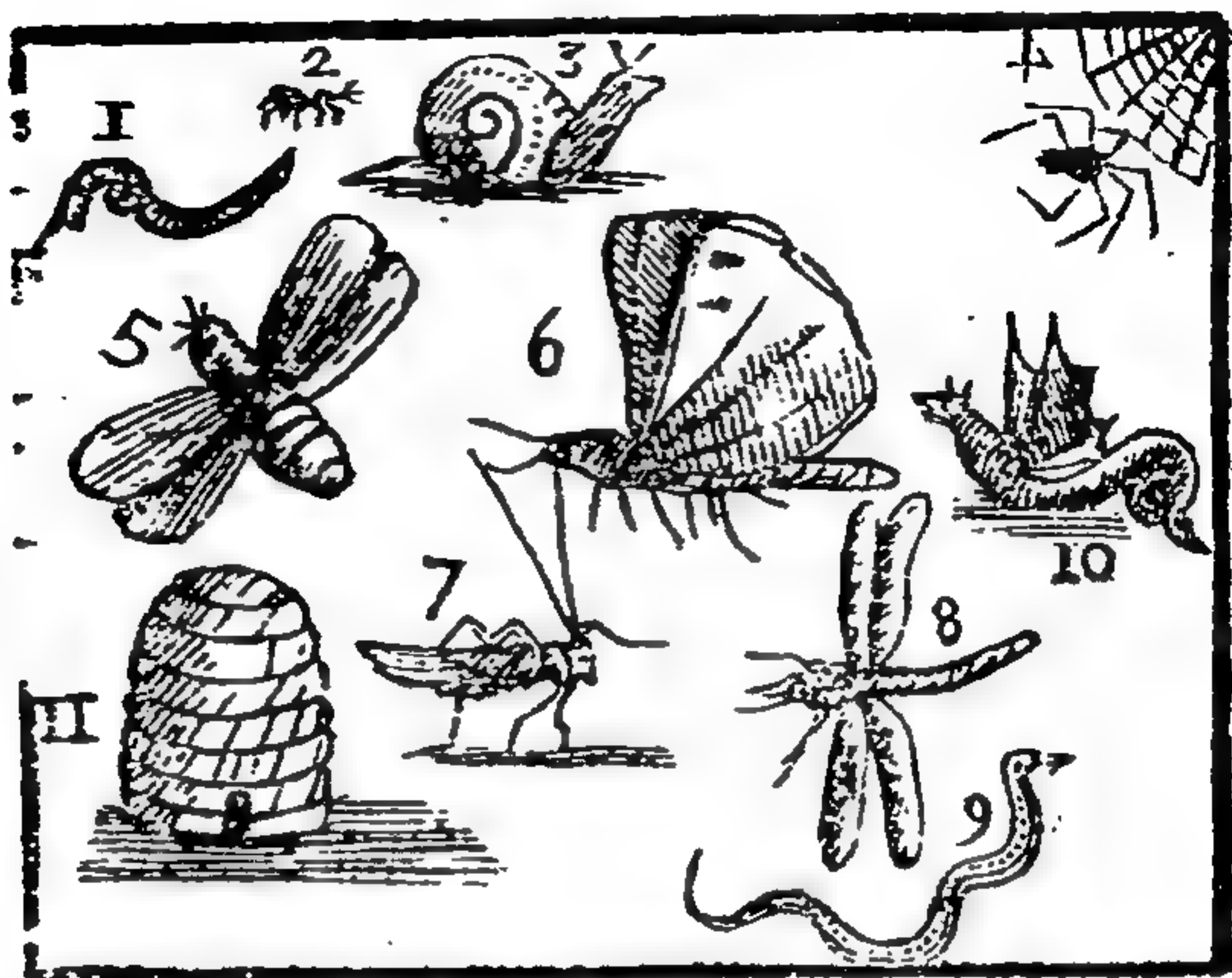
*A Grove consecrated to  
 some God is* | Lūcus, i, m.

*A Place planted with Trees  
 is* | Arbustum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Wil-  
 lows is* | Sālīctum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Oaks  
 is* | Quercetum, i, n.

## VI. Of I N S E C T S.



**A** N Animal or  
Living Creature  
*batō*

Life  
Sense  
Sex

**A** Nimal, ā's, n.

Vita, æ, f.  
Sensus, us, m.  
Sexus, us, m.

*There are five outward Senses.*

The Sight  
The Hearing  
The Smell  
The Taste  
The Touch or Feeling

Visus, u, m.  
Auditus, us, m.  
Odōrātus, us, m.  
Gustus, us, m.  
Tactus, us, m.

*By the Senses are perceived*

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent or Sme'l	ōdor, ōris, m.
Taste or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

*Besides the five Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.*

The Common Sense	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

*The Senses at Rest is called*

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmīna, æ, f.

*An Animal is*

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	† Serpens, tis, d. Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, d.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, īnis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

\* Phantāsia, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the Feminine, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS are *small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some Part of their Bodies.*

CREEPING INSECTS are

A Worm	1	[2	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire			Formīca, æ, f.
A Caterpillar			Etūca, æ, f.
A Flea			Pūlex, icis, m.
A Glow Worm			Cicindēla, æ, f.
An Horse Leech			Hirūdo, inis, f.
A Louse			Pedicūlus, i, m.
A Moth			Tinėa, æ, f.
Nits			Lendes, ium, f.
A Silkworm			Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail	3		Līmax ācis, d.
A Spider	4		Arānēa, æ, f.
A Water Spider			Tīpūla, æ, f.
A Tick			Rīcīnus, ī, m.
A Wall-Louse, Bug, or Chinch			Cimex, icis, m.

FLYING INSECTS are

A Bee	5		Apis, is, f.
A Beetle		[fly	Scārabæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-			Asīlus, i, m.
A Butter-fly	6		Pāpilio, ōnis, m.
A Cigal, or Baulm Cricket			§ Cicāca, æ, f.
A Cricket			Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly			Musca, æ, f.
A Gnat			Cūlex, icis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust			Lōcusta, æ, f.

§ This INSECT is unknown in *England*, but very common in *Italy*.

<i>A Spanish-Fly</i>		<i>Cantharis, ĩdis, f.</i>
<i>A Wasp</i>	[8	<i>Vespa, æ, f.</i>
<i>An Hornet, or great Wasp</i>		<i>Crābro, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Drone</i>		<i>Fūcus, i, m.</i>
<i>hath not</i>		
<i>A Sting</i>		<i>Acūlēus, i, m.</i>

## *A SERPENT or CREEPER is*

<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	9	<i>Vīpĕra, æ, f.</i>
<i>An Asp</i>		<i>Aspis, ĩdis, f.</i>
<i>A Basilisk</i>		<i>Basīliscus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Dragon</i>	10	<i>Drāco, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Lizard</i>		<i>Lācertus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Salamander</i>		<i>Sālāmandra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Scorpion</i>		<i>Scorpīus, ii, m.</i>
<i>A Snake</i>		<i>Or Scorpīo, ōnis, m.</i>
		<i>Cōlūber, bri, m.</i>
		<i>Nātrix, ĩcis, m.</i>
<i>A Water-Snake</i>		<i>Or Hydrus, i, m.</i>

## *A Bee in*

<i>A Bee-Hive</i>	11	<i>Alveāre, is, n. &amp;.</i>
<i>maketh</i>		<i>Alveārium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Honey</i>		<i>Mel, is, n.</i>
<i>An Honey-Comb</i>		<i>Fāvus, i, m.</i>
<i>Wax</i>		<i>Cĕra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Swarm of Bees is</i>		<i>Examen, ĩnis, n.</i>

## VII. Of B I R D S.



SINGING BIRDS (II) are

**A** Black Bird  
 A Chaffinch  
 A Gold Finch  
 A Green Finch  
 A Lark  
 A Nightingale  
 A Quail  
 A Robin Red Breast  
 A Starlane or Stare  
 A Thrush  
 A Titmouse

**M** Erula, æ, f.  
 Fringilla, æ, f.  
 Carduelis, is, f.  
 Or, Acanthis, idis, f.  
 Chlōis, idis, f.  
 Or, Vireo ōnis, m.  
 Alauda, æ, f.  
 Luscinia, æ, f.  
 Coturnix icis, f.  
 Erichæus, i, m.  
 Sturnus, i, m.  
 Turdus, i, m.  
 Pārus, i, m.

BIRDS which live about, or in Watery Places, are,

<i>A Coot</i>	Fūlica, æ, f. & Fūlīx, īcis, f.
<i>A Crane</i> 1	Grus, ūis, d.
<i>A Diver or Dob chick</i>	Mergus, i, m.
<i>A Duck</i> 16	Anās, ātis, f.
<i>A Goose</i> 4	Anser, ěris, m.
<i>An Heron</i>	Ardĕa, æ, f.
<i>A Pelican</i>	Pĕlicānus, i, m.
<i>A Stork</i>	Cīcōnīa, æ, f.
<i>A Swan</i>	Olor, ōris, m.
<i>A Water Wagtail</i>	Or, Cygnus, i, m.
<i>Kings-Fisher</i>	Mōtāciālla, æ, f.
	Halcyon, Or, Alcyon, ōnis, f.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

<i>A Crow or Rook</i> 8	Corvix, īcis, f.
<i>A Cuckow</i>	Cūcūlus, i, m.
<i>An Eagle</i>	Aquīla, æ, f.
<i>An Hawk</i>	Accipīter, tris, m.
<i>A Kite or Glead</i>	Milvus, i, m.
<i>A Magpy or Piannet</i> 5	Or, Milvus, i, m.
<i>An Owl</i> 9	Pīca, æ, f.
<i>A Parrot</i> 13	Noctūa, æ, f.
<i>A Raven</i>	Or, Bubo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Vulture</i>	Pfittācus, i, m.
	Corvus, i, m.
	Vultur, ūris, m. Or,
	Vulturius, ii, Phæd.

BIRDS dwelling about the HOUSE are

<i>A Cock</i> 12	Gallus, i, m.
------------------	---------------

Whose Female is

Hen	Gallīna, æ, f.
-----	----------------

<i>A Dove or Pidgeon</i>	10	Columbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	10	Pavo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>	6	Passer, ĕris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>		Hirundo, īnis, f.

*A Cock being ge't is called*

<i>A Capon</i>	Cāpo, ōnis, m.
	Or, Cāpus, i, m.

*Besides those BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as*

<i>A Bat</i>	Vespertilio, ōnis, m.
<i>An Hedge Sparrow</i>	Currūca, æ, f.
<i>A Partridge</i>	Perdix, icis, f.
<i>A Pheasant</i>	Phāsianus, i, m.
<i>A Ring Dove</i>	Pālumbes, is, f.
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>	Turtur, ūris, m.

*A BIRD bath*

<i>A Bill or Beak</i>	Rostrum, i, n.
<i>A Comb or Crest</i>	Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Wing</i>	Ala, æ, f.
<i>A Feather</i>	Plūma, æ, f.
<i>An hard Feather or Quill</i>	Penna, æ, f.
<i>A Claw or Crop</i>	Inglūvies, ei, f.

*A BIRD lays in*

<i>A Nest</i>	15	Nidus, i, m.
<i>An Egg</i>	15	Ovum, ii, n.

<i>A White</i>	Albūmen, īnis, m.
----------------	-------------------

<i>A Yolk</i>	[11	Vitellus, i, m.
---------------	-----	-----------------

<i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i>	1	Auceps, cūpis:
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*Catcheth BIRDS with*

<i>Birdlime</i>	2	Viscum, i, n.
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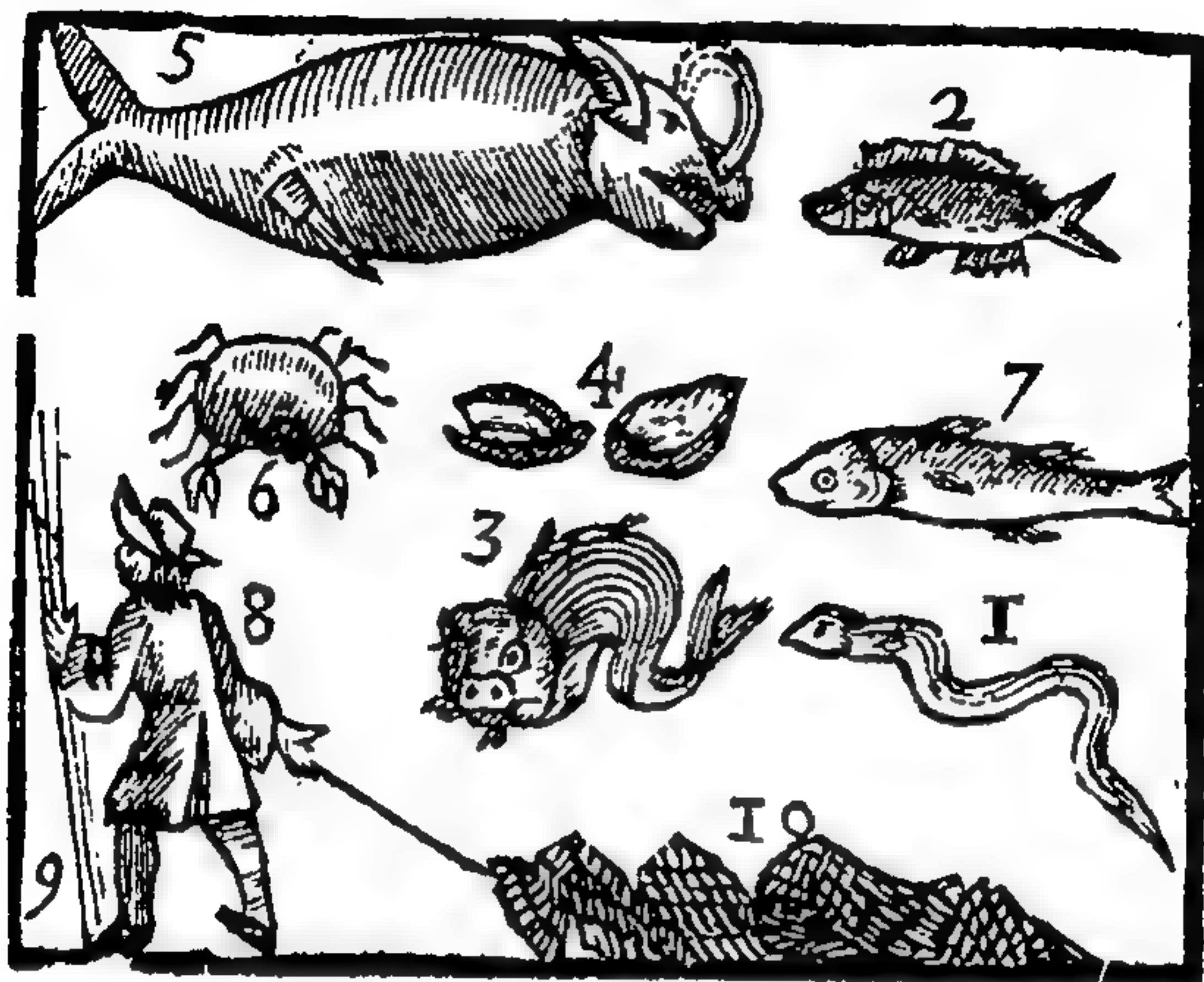
*And puts them into*

<i>A Cage or Aviary</i>	11	Aviārium, ii, n.
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1 Also a Poulterer.

2 Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called Mistletoe or Misseldine.

## VIII. Of FISHES.



*River and Pond FISHES are*

**A** N Eel 1  
A Gudgeon

A Pearch 2

A Pike

A Tench

**A** Nguilla, æ, f.  
Gōbius, ii, m.  
Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.  
Perca, æ, f.  
Lūnius, ii, m.  
Tinca, æ, f.

*Sea FISH are*

A Dolphin 3

A Mullet

An Oyster 4

A Whale 5

Delphīnus, i, m.  
Mugil, īlis, m.  
Ostrēa, æ, f.  
Bālana, æ, f.

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish 6  
A Salmon

Cancer, i, m.  
Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills

Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Instead of Feet they have

Fins

Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES have also

Scales

Squāma, æ, f.

FISH that are covered with

A Shell

Tesla, æ, f.

are called

Shell Fish

Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.

A Fisherman 8

Piscātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth FISH with

An Hook 9

Hāmus, i, m.

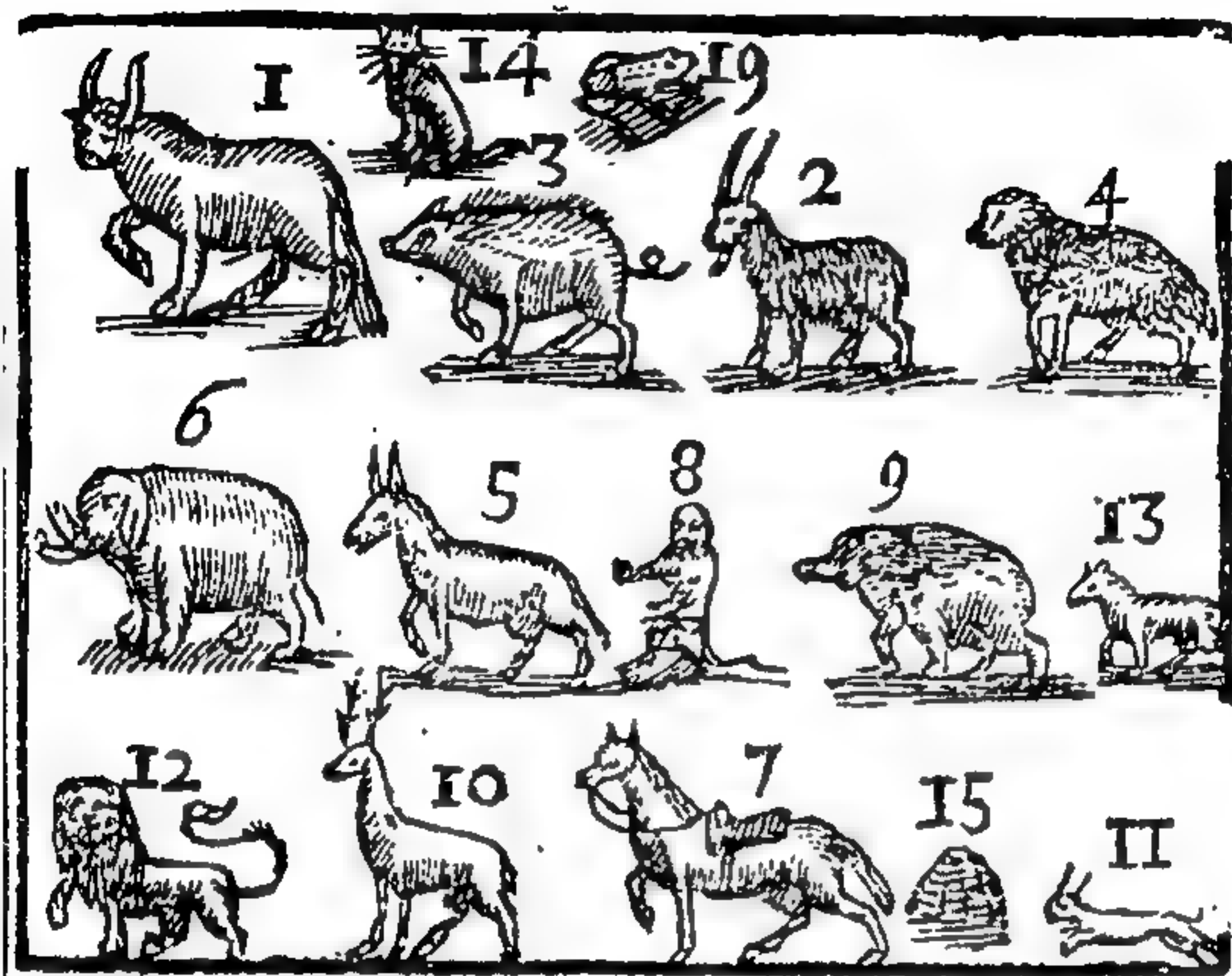
A Net 10

Rēte, is, n.

Salt Fish is

Salsāmentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-Footed BEASTS.



*Some are tame,*

*As*

**CATTLE**

*The labouring Beast*

**P**<sup>Ecus, ōris, m.</sup>  
<sup>Jumentum, i, n.</sup>

*The Four Footed Creature which flieth from Men is called*

**Wild Beast**

**F**<sup>era, æ, f.</sup>

*Cattle is*

**All Sorts of Neat**

*Bull, or Cow*

**B**<sup>os, bövis, m. & f.</sup>

*This is an Adjective, Bestia, or. Pēcus being understood.*

*A Bull* 1

| Taurus, i, m.

*Whose Female is**A Cow*

| Vacca, æ, f.

*An He Goat* 2

| Hircus, i, m.

*A gelded Goat*

| Căper, ri, m.

*An Hog* 3

| Porcus, i, m.

*A Ram*

| Ariēs, ētis, m.

*Whose Female is**A Sheep* 4

| Ovis, is, f.

*A Cow brings forth**A Calf*

| Vitūlus, i, m.

*A Ram gelded is called**A Weather*

| Vervex, ēcis, m.

*A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called**An Heifer*

| Jūvenca, æ, f.

*A She Goat*

| Căpra, æ, f.

*brings forth**A young Goat or Kid*

| Hoedus, i, m.

*A SHEEP brings forth**A Lamb*

| Agnus, i, m.

*A Sow*

| Sus, fuis, com.

*brings forth**A Pig*

| Porcellus, i, m.

*A Pig not gelded is called**A Boar Pig*

| Verres, is, m.

<sup>2</sup> Sus in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the word Swine is also in English ; but with this Difference, that Swine is used in both Numbers.

A PIG gelded is called

A Barrow Pig | <sup>1</sup> Mājūlis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Afs	5		<sup>2</sup> Asīnus, i, m.
A Camel			Cāmēlus, i, m.
An Elephant	6		<sup>2</sup> Elēphas, antis, m.
An Horse	7		<sup>2</sup> Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare		<sup>2</sup> Equa, æ, f.
A Mule		Mulus, i, m.
		♂ Mula, æ, f.

To an HORSE belong

A Bridle	7		Frænum, i, n.
A Saddle	7		<sup>2</sup> Ephippium, ii, n.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape	8		Sīmīus, ii, m.
			Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.
A Bear	9		Ursus, i, m.
A Wild Boar			<sup>2</sup> Aper, ri, m.
A Coney or Rabbit			Gūnicūlus, i, m.
A Deer	10		<sup>2</sup> Dāma, æ, f.
A Fox			Vulpes, is, f.
An Hare or Stag			Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Hind		Cerva, æ, f.
which bringeth forth		
A Fawn		Hinnūlus, i, m.

<sup>1</sup> Porcus is understood

<sup>2</sup> The Male of this Creature is called a *Back*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

<i>An Hare</i>	11	Lēpus, ōris, m.
<i>An Hedge Hog</i>		Echīnus, i, m,
<i>A Lion</i>	12	Leo, ōnis, m.

*Wheſe Female is*

<i>A Lioness</i>	Lēxena, æ, f.
<i>A Leopard</i>	Pardus, i, m.
<i>A Mole</i>	Talpa, æ, d.
<i>Monkey or Marmoset</i>	Cercopīthēcus, i, m.
<i>An Ounce</i>	Lynx, cis, f.
<i>A Panther</i>	Panthēra, æ, f.
<i>A Porcupine</i>	Hystrix, ĩcis, f.
<i>A Squirrel</i>	Scrūrus, i, m.
<i>A Tyger</i>	Tīgris, is, f.
<i>A Wolf</i>	Lūpus, i, m.

*BEASTS that dwell about the House are*

<i>A Dog or Bitch</i>	13	Cānis, is, com.
<i>A Cat</i>	14	Fēlis, is, f.
<i>A Mouse</i>	15	Mus, mūris, m.
<i>A Rat</i>		1
<i>A Weasel</i>		Mustēla, æ, f.

*A Mouse is taken in*

<i>A Mouse Trap</i>	15	Muscīpūla, æ, f. Or,
		Muscīpūlum, i, n. Phæd.

*Four Footed Beasts that live as well by Water as Land are*

<i>A Beaver</i>	Fīber, ri.
<i>A Crocodile</i>	<sup>2</sup> Crōcōdīlus, i, m.
<i>A Frog</i>	Rāna, æ, f.
<i>A Tortoise</i>	Testūdo, ĩnis, f.

<sup>1</sup> Commonly called *Sorex*.<sup>2</sup> It ought to be written *Carcodilus*.

A Number of small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.  
is called

*A Flock* | *Gre<sup>x</sup>, grēgis, m.*

A Number of Big CATTLE, as Oxen, &c. are called

*An Herd* | *Armentum, i, n.*

*A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-  
ling, the Young of all  
Beasts, is* | *Cătŭlus, i, m.*

BEASTS have (Some)

*An Hoof* | *Ungŭla, æ, f.*

*An Horn* | *Cornu, n.*

*A Tail* | *Cauda, æ, f.*

*A Skin* | *Pellis, is, f.*

*An Hide* | *Tergus, ōris, n.*

*Any Skin or Leather is* | *Cōrium, ii, n.*

BEASTS are covered with either

*A Bristle* | *Sēta, æ, f.*

*Or Hair or Shag* | *Pilus, i, m.*

*Or Wool* | *Lāna, æ, f.*

*A Fleece of Wool is* | *Vellus, ĕris, n.*

The BULL, Ox, and Cow, are remarkable for the Skin  
hanging down beneath the Throat, called

*The Dewlap* | *Pălĕar, āris, n.*

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

*Snout or Trunk* | *Prōboscis, ĭdis, f.  
Or Prōmuscis.*

The GOAT is remarkable for his

*Beard* | *Barba, æ, f.*

*The HORSE is remarkable for his*

*Mane*

| Jūba, æ, f.

*Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called*

*Sewet or Tallow*

| Sēbum, i, n.

*He that keepeth SHEEP is*

*A Shepherd*

*who bath*

*A Crook or Staff*

*A Scrip or Wallet*

*An Huntsman*

*bath*

*An Hunting-staff, or Pole*

| Pastor, ōris, m.

| Pēdum, i, n.

| Pēra, æ, f.

| Vēnātor, oris, m.

| Vēnābŭlum, i, n.

*And allures the Beasts out of their*

*Cave or Den*

*into*

*A Pitfall*

*A Ditch*

*Or into*

*A Net*

| Cāverna, æ, f.

| Fōvēa, æ, f.

| Scrobs, is, d.

| Cassis, is, m.

## X. Of M A N, respecting his Age, or Kindred.



*A MAN by his Age is first*

**A** Babe, Infant, or Child  
that cannot yet speak  
then

*A Boy or Lad* 2

*Afterwards a young Man* 3

*A grown Man* 4

*An Old Man* 5

**I**nfans, ntis.

Puer, ri, m.

Adolescens, ntis.

Vir, vīri, m.

Senex, fēnis.

<sup>1</sup> *Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them ; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.*

*So in the other Sex there is*

<i>An Infant or Babe</i>	1	Infans — — — —
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i>	6	Pŭella, æ, f.
<i>A Maid or Virgin</i>	7	Virgo, ĩnis, f.
<i>A grown Woman</i>	8	Mŭlier, ěris, f.
<i>An old Woman</i>		ˆAnus, us, f.

*A Man by his KINDRED is*

<i>A Father</i>	Păter, ris, m.
<i>A Grand Father</i>	ˆAvus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>	Fĭlius, ii, m.
<i>A Grand Child</i>	Nĕpos, ōtis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>	Frăter, tris, m.
<i>A Father in Law</i>	ˆŏcer, ěri, m.
<i>A Son in Law</i>	Gĕner, ěri, m.

*The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called*

<i>A Step Father</i>	Vitrĭcus, i, m.
<i>A Step Son</i>	Privignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	Patrŭus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	ˆAvuncŭlus, i, m.

*A Brother's or Sister's Son is called*

<i>A Nephew</i>	<sup>1</sup>
<i>A Cousin German or a Father's Brother's Son</i>	<sup>2</sup> Pătrŭĕlis, is.

<sup>1</sup> *A Nephew is called Fĭlius Frătris, or Fĭlius Sŏrŏris.*

<sup>2</sup> *It is an Adjective, Frăter being understood.*

A WOMAN *by her* Kindred is

A Mother	Māter, tris, f.
A Grand Mother	Avia, æ, f.
A Daughter	Filia, æ, f.
A Grand Daughter	Nepotis, tis, f.
A Sister	Söror, öris, f.
A Mother-in-Law	Söcrus, us, f.
A Daughter-in-Law	Nucus, rus, f.
A Step-Mother	Növerca, æ, f.
A Step-Daughter	Privigna, æ, f.
A Niece	

## A Man too big is

A Giant	10	Gigas, antis, m.
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## A Man too little is

A Dwarf	11	Bümiliö, önis, m.
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## Proper Names.

## The Proper Names of Men are

Adam	Adāmus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Anthony	Antonius, ii, m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnus, i, m.
Charles	Cārölus, i, m.
Edward	Edvārdus, i, m.
George	Georgius, ii, m.
Henry	Henricus, i, m.
James	Jacōbus, i, m.
John	Joānes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

A Niece is called, Filia Frātris, or Filia Söröris.

Peter

*Peter**Richard**Robert**William*

Petrus, i, m.

Richardus, i, m.

Robertus, i, m.

Gulielmus, i, m.

## Proper Names of Women are

*Ann**Catharine**Elizabeth**Eve**Hannah**Jane**Joan**Mary**Sarah**Susan*

Anna, æ, f.

Cāthārīna, æ, f.

Elizabētha, æ, f.

Eva, æ, f.

Hanna, æ, f.

Jāna, æ, f.

Joanna, æ, f.

Mariā, æ, f.

Sara, æ, f.

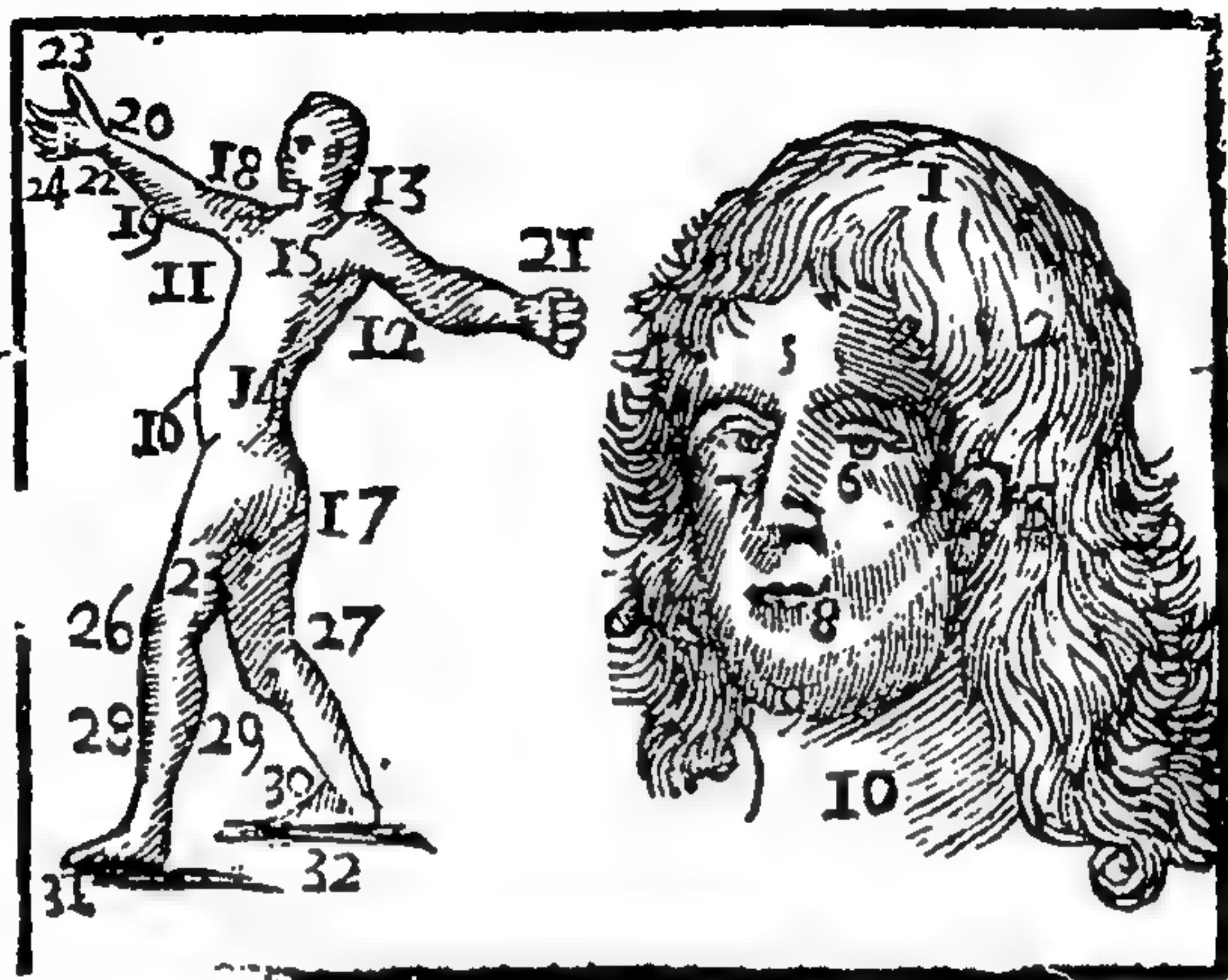
Sufanna. æ, f.

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I have set down these few proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.



## XI. Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.



*Parts of the BODY are*

**T**HE Head 1  
The Trunk  
A Limb

**C**aput, itis, n.  
Truncus, i, m.  
Artus, us, m.

*On the HEAD are*

The Hair 2

Crinis, is, m.

The Crown of the Head 1

Or, Capillis, i, m.

The Ear 3

Vertex, icis, m.

The Temples of the Head 4

Auris, is, f.

The Face

Tempora, um, pl. m.

Facies, ei, f.

*In the FACE are*

<i>The Forehead</i>	5		Frons, tis, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>			Vultus, us, m.
<i>The Eye</i>	6		Ocūlus, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i>	7		Nāsus, i, m.
<i>The Mouth</i>	8		Os, ōris, n.
<i>The Chin</i>	9		Mentum, i, n.

*In the EYE are*

<i>The White of the Eye</i>		Pupilla, æ, f.
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>		

*Out of the EYE cometh*

<i>A Tear</i>		Lächryma, æ, f.
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*The NOSE hath two*

<i>Nostrils</i>		Nāres, ium, pl. f.
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*To the MOUTH belong*

<i>The Lip</i>		Lābium, ii, n.
		Or Lābrum, i, n.
<i>The Outer-Cheek</i>		Gēna, æ, f.

*Within the MOUTH are*

<i>The Gum</i>		Gingiva, æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>		Pālātum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek</i> [Mouth]		Bacca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>		Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chap</i>		Faux, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>		Guttur, ūris, n.

† Called *Album Oculi*.

*Between*

*Between the Head and Trunk is*

*The Neck* 10 | *Collum, i.*

*Parts of the Neck are*

*The fore Part or the Throtle* | *Jūgūlum, i, n.*

*The binder Part*

*Or the Nape or Crag* | *Cervix, cis, f.*

*Along the Throat descends*

*The Gullet* | *Gūla, æ, f.*

*That Part that lies betwixt the bottom of the Neck, and reaches to the Ribs, is called*

*The Chest* | *Thōrax, ācis, m.*

*Whose fore Part is*

*The Breast* | *Pectus, ōris, n.*

*The binder Part is*

*The Back* | *Tergum, i, n.*

*where are*

*The Shoulder* 13 | *Hūmērus, i, m.*

*The Mid-Back* | *Dorsum, i, n.*

*The Side* 14 | *Lātus, ĕris, n.*

*In the Breast is*

*The Bosom* 15 | *Sinus, us, m.*

*The Dug* | *Mamma, æ, f.*

*which hath*

*A Nipple* | *Pāpilla, æ, f.*

*Under the Breast are*

*The Belly* | *Venter, ris, m.*

*The Navel* | *Umbilicus, i, m.*

*Below which are*

*The lower Belly* | *Abdōmen, ĩnis, b.*

*The Groin* | *Inguen, ĩnis, n.*

*In*

*In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are*  
*The Loins* | Lumbus, i, m.

*At the lower End is*  
*The Breech* | Or Pōdex, ĩcis, m.  
 | Anus, i. m.

*Whose two Sides are called*  
*The Buttocks* | Nātes, ĩum, pl. f.

Of the Limbs.

*The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow*  
*is called*

*The Arm* 18 | Brāchĭum, ĩi, n.

*The Place where we bend our ARM is called*

*The Elbow* 19 | Cŭbĭtus, i, m.

*The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is*  
*called*

*The Fore-Arm* | <sup>2</sup>  
*The Wrist* 20 | Lācertus, i, m.

*All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends of*  
*the Fingers is called*

*The Hand* | Mānus, us, f.

*The HAND being closed is*

*The Fist* 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

*The HAND being spread open is*

*The Palm of the Hand* | Palma, æ, f.

<sup>2</sup> Called Carpus, i, m.

## Parts of the HANDS are

The Thumb	23	Pollex, ĭcis, m.
The Finger	24	Dīgītus, i, m.

## On the FINGER is

A Nail		Unguis, is, m.
below		
The Hip, or Haunch		Coxa, æ, f.
is		Or, Coxendix, ĭcis, f.
The Thigh	25	Fēmūr, oris, n.
which reaches to		
The Knee	26	Gēnu, n. Undeclined.

## The back Part of the KNEE is

The Ham	27	Pōples, ĭcis, m.
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## The Part from the KNEE to the ANCLE is

The Leg		Crus, crūris, n.
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## The back Part of the LEG is

The Calf of the Leg	29	Sūra, æ, f.
The Foot is	30	Pes pēdis, m.

## The upper Part of the FOOT is called

The Instep	30	<sup>2</sup>
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## The under Part of the FOOT is called

The Sole of the Foot	32	Planta, æ, f.
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## The FOOT hath

A Toe		<sup>3</sup>
		Hallux, ūcis, m.
The great Toe is	31	Or, Hallus, i, m.

<sup>2</sup> Called Tarsus, i, m.<sup>3</sup> Called Digitus Pedis.

*In which PARTS are*

<i>Skin</i>	Cūtis, is, f.
<i>Flesh</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sine-w</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat or Grease</i>	Adeps, ĩpis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, ossis, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrāca, æ, f.

*Between the BONES is*

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, ĩnis, f.
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*The inward Parts of the Body are*

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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*In the HEAD is*

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērēbrum, i, n.
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*In the BREAST are*

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor cōrdis, n.
<i>The Lungs or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, n.

*In the BELLY is*

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
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*In which are*

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventricūlus, i, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the Sto-</i>	Stōmāchus, i, m.
<i>The Guts</i> [mach	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

*The*

*The greatest Part of the GÜTS is covered with  
A Cawl* | Omentum, i, n.

*On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth  
The Liver* | Jėcur, őris, n.  
| Or, jecĩnőris.

*As on the Left Side lieth*

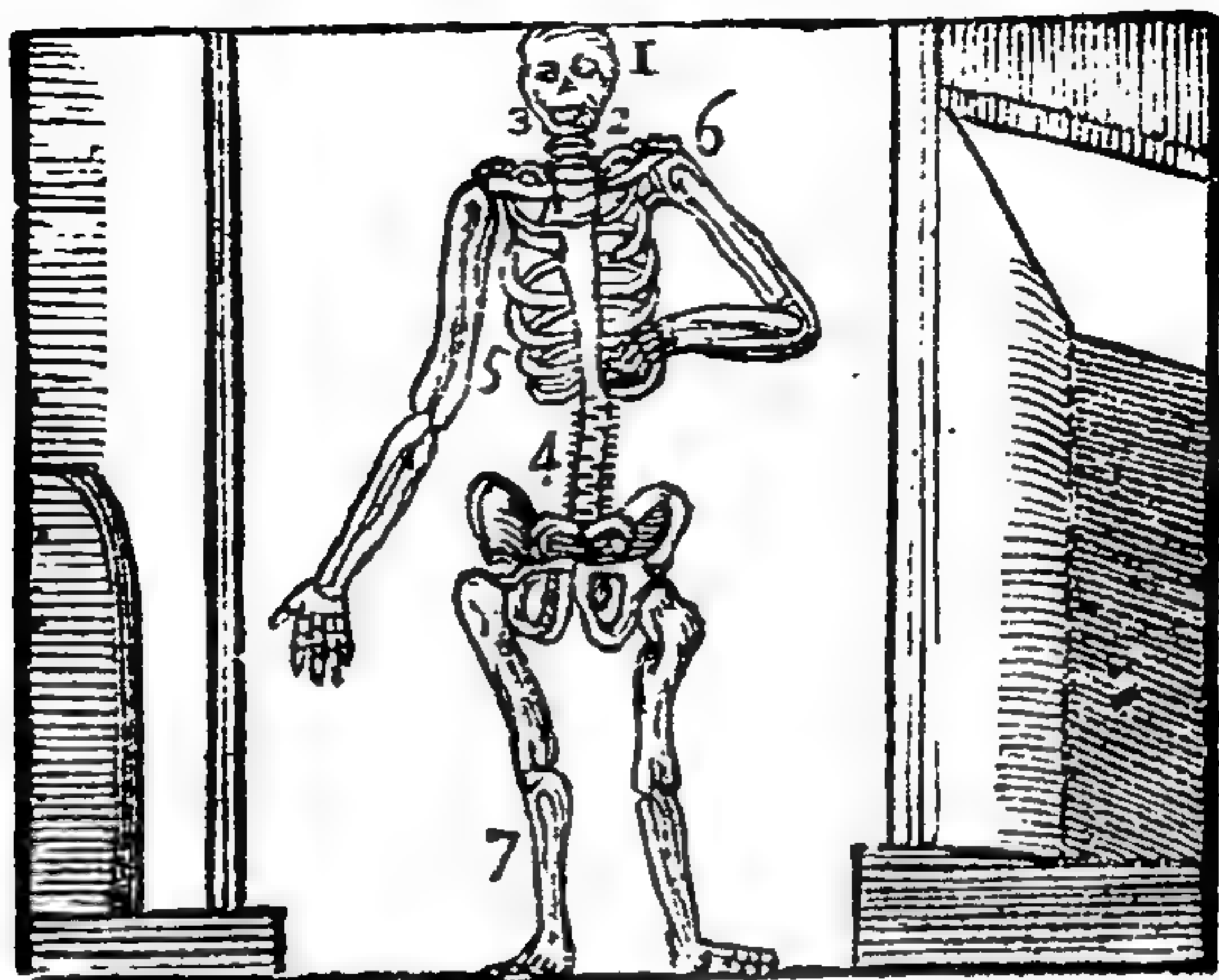
*The Spleen, or Milt* | Splen, ěnis, m.

*Then there are*

*The two Reins, or Kidneys* | Ren, rėnis, m.  
*And the Bladder (of Piss)* | Vėřica, æ, f.



## XII. Of the B O N E S.



The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300 ;  
divided into the BONES of the Head, of the Body,  
and of the Limbs.

*The Bones of the Head are*

<b>T</b> HE Skull 1	<b>C</b> Rānium, ii, m.
The Cheek Bone 2	Maxilla, æ, f.
Or Jaw Bone	Or, Māla, æ, f.
With 32 Teeth 3	Dens, tis, m.

**BONES of the Body are**

The Back Bone 4	1
which hath 34	
Joints, or turning Bones	Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
24 Ribs 5	Costæārum, pl. f.
And the 2 shoulder Blades 6	Scāpūla, æ, f.
The Shin-Bone is 7	Tībīa, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> Spina Dorſi.

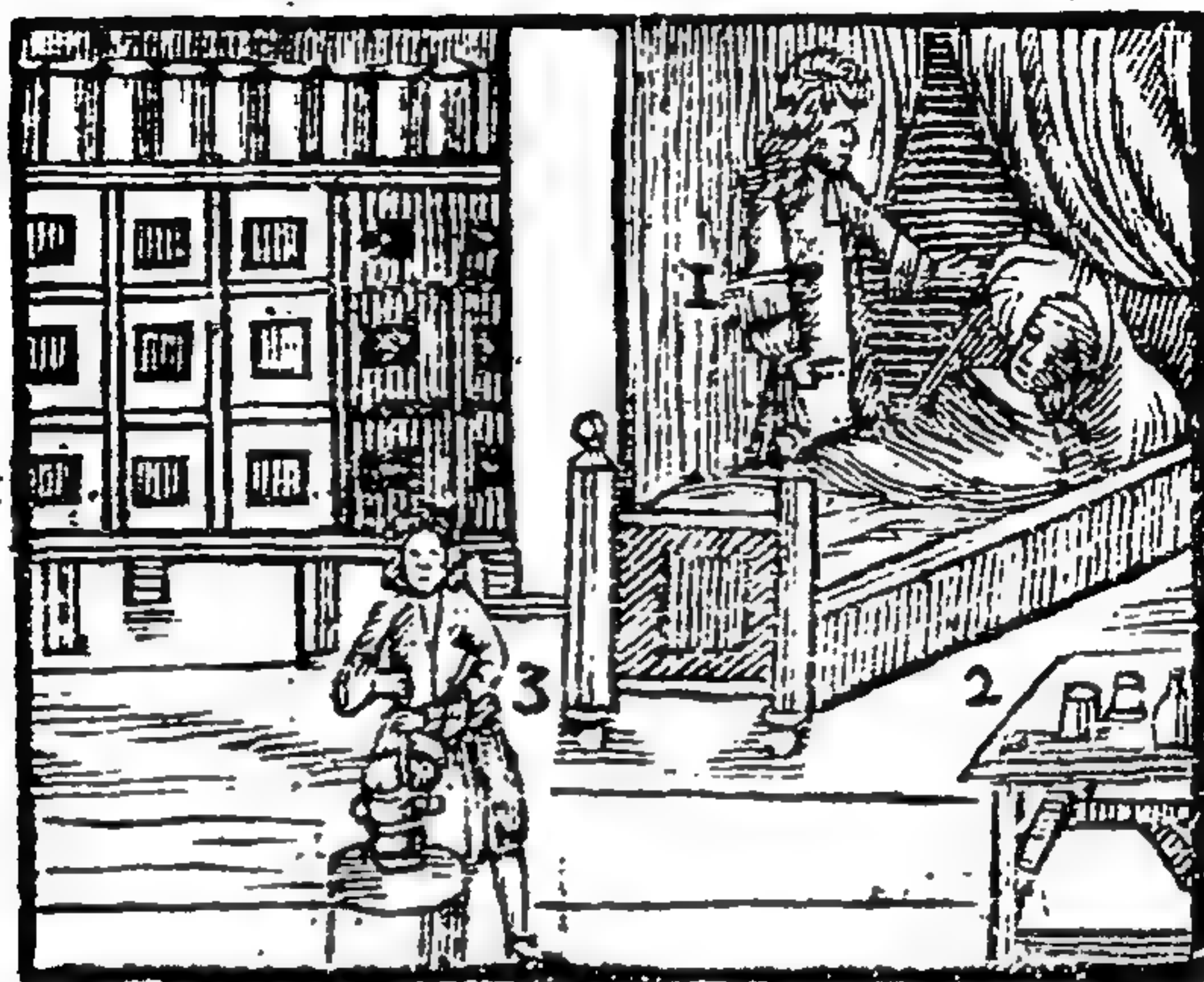
## The Humours of the BODY are

Blood	Sanguis, inis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm	Pituita, æ, f.
Choler	Bilis, is, f.
Melancholy	'
Excrements, or Unclean- nesses to be cast out of the Body, are	Excrementa, orum, pl.
Sweat	Sudor, oris, m.
Spittle	Saliva, æ, f.
Snot	Mucus, i, m.
Piss, or Urine	Urina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, oris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, oris, m.

■ Bilis Atra.



## XIII. Of D I S E A S E S.



*The BODY is subject to*

**A** *Wound.*  
*A Sore, or Ulcer*  
*A Disease*  
*Death*

**V** *Ulnus, ěris, n.*  
*Ulcus, ěris, n.*  
*Morbus, i, m.*  
*Mors, tis, f.*

*A Wound is caused by*

*A Stroke*  
*A Stripe or Blow*  
*A Wale on the Flesh after*  
*Whipping is*

*Plāga, æ, f.*  
*Verber, ěris, n.*  
*Vibex, ĩcis, f.*

*After a Wound is cured there remains*

*A Scar*

*Cicatrix, ĩcis, f.*

D I S E A S E S *are*

<i>A Consumption</i>	Tābes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>	Tussis, is, f.
<i>An Hydropsy</i>	Hydrops, ōpis, m.
<i>Or Dropsy</i>	Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Fever or Ague</i>	' Pōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Gout</i>	Scābies, ei, f.
<i>The Itch</i>	Insānia, æ, f.
<i>Madness</i>	Pestis, is, f.
<i>The Plague</i>	Calcūlus, i, m.
<i>The Stone</i>	
<i>The Physician</i> 1	Mēdicus, i, m.

*For the curing of* D I S E A S E S *gives*

<i>Physick</i> 2	Mēdicīna, æ, f.
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*He doth also sell*

<i>A Medicine</i>	Mēdicamen, nis, n.
<i>Or a Remedy</i>	Or Rēmēdum, ii, n.
<i>Poyson</i>	Vēnēnum, i, n.
<i>An Ointment</i>	Unguentum, i, n.

*When there is no* D I S E A S E, *there is*

<i>Health or Welfare</i>	Sālus, ūtis, f.
<i>Strength</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.

This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the Gout in any Part.

## XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

M A N is

**A** MIND  
Reason  
WILL

**M** Ens, tis, f.  
cr, Anĩmus, i, m.  
kãtiõ, õnis, f.  
Võluntas, ãtis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND  
are

Love  
Hatred  
Joy  
Pleasure  
Hope  
Desire  
Fear  
Dread  
Shame  
Anger  
Or Rage  
Envy

Amor, õnis, m.  
Odĩum, ii, n.  
Gaudium, ii, n.  
Võluptas, ãtis, f.  
Spes, ei, f.  
Dẽĩ. ẽriũm, ii, n.  
Tĩmor, õnis, m.  
Mẽtu-, us, m.  
Fũdor, õri, m.  
Ira, æ, f.  
Fũror, õnis, m.  
Invidĩa, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or  
Hanger

| Fãmes. is, f.

With Want of Drink, or

Thirst

| Sitis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth

Leanness

| Mãcies, ei, f.

*Men have*

<i>Power, or Force</i>	<i>Vis, is, f.</i>
<i>Help, or Means</i>	<i>Ops, ōpis, f.</i>
<i>Aid</i>	<i>Auxilium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Custom, or Manner to do</i>	<i>Mos, ōris, m.</i>
<i>A Work</i>	<i>Opus, ĕris, n.</i>
<i>A Charge</i>	<i>Mūnus, ĕris, n.</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>Nĕgōtium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Duty, or Office</i>	<i>Offīcium, ii, n.</i>

*Which should be done with*

<i>Counsel</i>	<i>Consilium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Art, or Skill</i>	<i>Ars, tis, f.</i>
<i>Care</i>	<i>Cūra, æ, f.</i>
<i>Study</i>	<i>Stūdium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Labour</i>	<i>Lābor, ōris, m.</i>
<i>Faithfulness</i>	<i>Fīdes, ei, f.</i>
<i>From Delay</i>	<i>Mōra, æ, f.</i>
<i>to do these Things cometh</i>	
<i>Loss or Damage</i>	<i>Damnum, i, n.</i>



XV. Of MEATS *and* DRINKS.

*For the Maintenance of the BODY there is*

**P**rovision or Plenty  
Food or MEAT  
DRINK

*All Manner of Provisions  
of MEAT and DRINK  
for Men, is called  
Food, or any Thing that  
is eaten with Bread  
(especially Fish) is*

**C**opia, æ, f.  
Cibus, i, m.  
Pōtus, us, m.

Pēnus, i, or us, m. & f.  
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, ii, n.

*For EATING there is*

Bread	Pānis, is, m.
Butter	Butyrum, i, n.
Cheese	Cāsēus, i, m.
<i>Besides what</i>	
The Butcher	Lānīus, ii, m.
Sells in	
The Shambles	Mācellum, i, n.
Beef	2

*Of a Hog they make*

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

*There are also for Eating*

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Plācenta, æ, f.
Pottage or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap or Water-gruel	Puls, pultis, f.

*The Romans expressed the Names of Butcher's Meat by  
two Words, as*

1 Beef	Cāro Būbūla
Or, Oxe's Flesh	
Lamb	Cāro Agnīna
Or, Lamb's Flesh	
Mutton	Cāro "Ovina
Or, Sheep's Flesh	
Pork	Cāro Sūilla
Or, Hog's Flesh	
Veal	Cāro Vītūlīna
Or, Calf's Flesh	
2 Venison	Cāro Fērīna

2 Flesh taken by Hunting.

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce**Men use**Oil**Vinegar*

Pulmentum, i, n.

Or, Palmentarium, ii, n.

Condimentum, i, n.

Olĕum, i, n.

Acĕtum, i, n.

*Eating a Meal is**A Breakfast**A Dinner* 1*A common Supper**A Bever, or, Afternoon's  
Lunchion*

Jentaculum, i, n.

Prandium, ii, n.

Cæna, æ, f.

Mērenda, æ, f.

*For DRINKING there is**Ale, or Beer* 2*Wine* 3*which hath**Dregs, or Lees**At a Feast* 4*Or a Banquet**A Guest* 5*eaters of**Daintie, or good Cheer**A Mess or Dish of Meat**born to the Table**A Miscel or Mouthful, is*

Cervicia, æ, f.

Vinum, i, n.

Fæx, fæcis, f.

Convivium, ii, n.

Eŭm, i, n.

Hospes, itis, m. &amp; f.

Or, Conviva, æ, m. &amp; f.

Daps, dāpis, f.

Ferculum, i, n.

Bucca, æ, f.

*Bread is made by**A Baker*

Pistor, ōris, m.

*Meat is dressed by**A Cook**in**A Cook's Shop*

Cōquus, i, m.

Ōpina, æ, f.

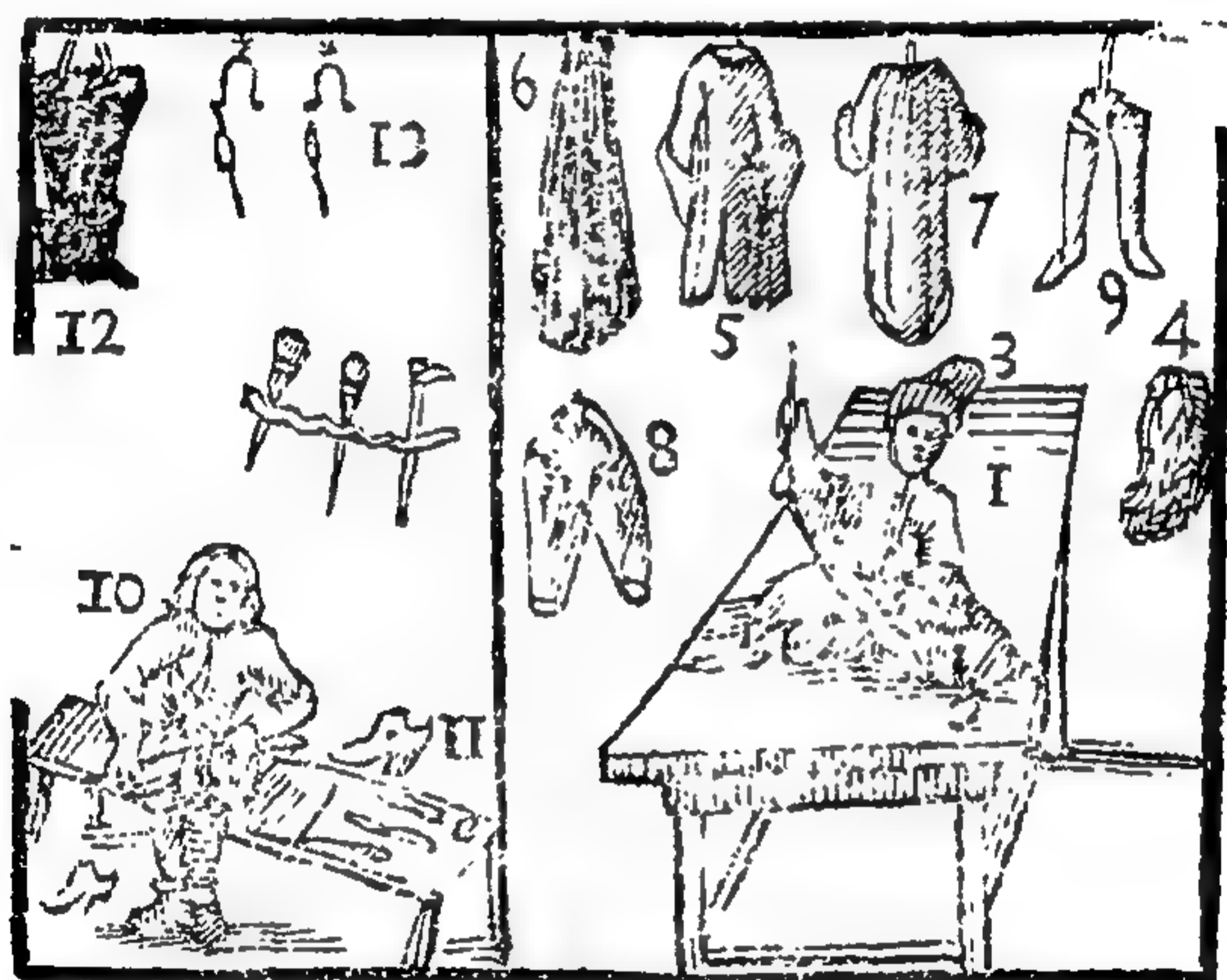
\* These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterwards used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

*A Vintner or Alehouse Man  
 selleth Wine, or Ale  
 in  
 A Tavern or Alehouse*

Caupo, ōnis, m.

Caupōna, æ, f.

## XVI. Of APPAREL.



*For CLOATHING of the Body.*

**T**HE Taylor 1  
 maketh with  
 Thread  
 and a Needle  
 of  
 Cloth 2  
 a Garment

Artor, ōnis, m.

Filum, i, n.

Acus, us, f.

Pannus i, m.

Velis, is, f.

*On the HEAD is worn*

<i>An Hat or Cap</i>	3		<sup>1</sup> Pīlĕum, i, n.
			Or, Pīlĕus, i, m.
<i>A Peruke or Perriwig</i>	4		Or, Gălĕrus, i, m.
			Călĭendrum, i, n.

*About the BODY is worn*

<i>A Close Coat</i>			Tŭnica, æ, f.
<i>A Great Coat</i>			Lăcerna, æ, f.
<i>A Riding Coat</i>	5		Pĕnŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Cloak</i>	6		Pallĭum, ii, n.
<i>A Gown</i>	7		Tōga, æ, f.

*You may call in Latin*

<i>Breeches</i>	8		<sup>2</sup> Fĕmōrālĭa, um, pl. n.
<i>Stockings</i>	9		Tĭbĭālĭa, um, pl. n.
<i>are tied with</i>			
<i>A Garter</i>			Periscĕlis, idis, f.

<sup>1</sup> The *Romans* ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Publick Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gălĕrus, &c.

<sup>2</sup> The *Romans* in no respect differed more from the Modern Drefs, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with filken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which from the Parts to which they are applied, they called Fĕmōrālĭa, Tĭbĭālĭa.

<i>A Shoemaker</i> <i>maketh</i>	Sūtor, ōris, m.
<i>A Shoe</i> 11	Calceus, i, m.
<i>A Buskin, or High Shoe</i>	Cōthurnus, i, m.
<i>A Sock</i>	Soccus, i, m.
<i>A Slipper</i>	<sup>1</sup> Crēpida, æ, f.
<i>A Boot, or Greave</i> 21	Ocrēa, æ, f.
<i>A Spur is</i> 13	Calcar, āris, n.
<i>A Button or Buckle</i>	Fībŭla, æ, f.
<i>Shoe String or Shoe</i> <i>Latchet</i>	Corrīgia, æ, f.
<i>String or Point</i>	Līgŭla, æ, f.
<i>Girdle</i>	Cingŭlum, i, n.
<i>A Fillet</i>	Vitta, æ, f.
<i>A thin Sash</i>	Fascia, æ, f.
<i>Or, Swadling Band</i>	

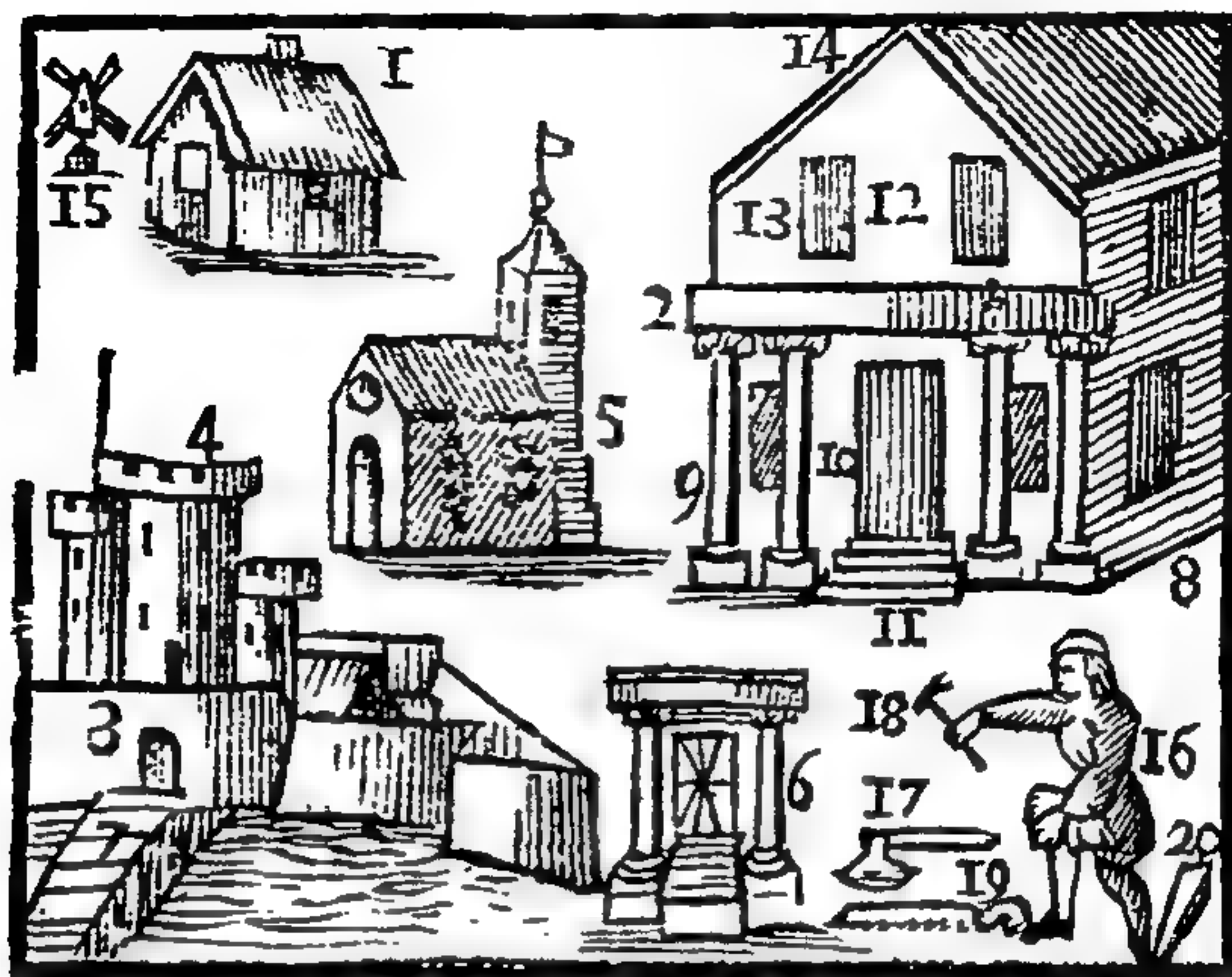
*On the FINGER is put*

<i>A Ring</i>	Annŭlus, i, m.
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<sup>1</sup> This is supposed to be the same with the Sōlēa, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

## XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



**A** *Building*,

**Æ** *Des, is, f.*

*Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as*

*An House*

*A Cati, or Cottage* 1

*Dōmus, us, & i, f.*

*Căsa, æ, f.*

*Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as*

*A Palace* 2

*A Fort, or Castle* 3

*A Tower* 4

*Pălātium, ii, n.*

*Arx, cis, f.*

*Turris, is, f.*

*Or, for Religious Worship*

*A Temple* 5

*An Alter* 6

*Templum, i, n.*

*Ara, æ, f.*

*Or, Altāre, is, n.*

*For*

*For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health.*

<i>A Stove</i>	Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagno</i>	Balneum, i, n.

*For selling of Goods in there is*

<i>A Shop</i>	Offīcīna, æ, f.
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*For Passage they make*

<i>A Way</i>	Vīa, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>	Callis, is, m.

*For Walking in there is*

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, us, m.
<i>A Court or Yard</i>	Atrium, ii, n.

*For Passage over the Water there is*

<i>A Bridge</i> 7	Pons, tis, m.
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*For Passage for foul Water there is*

<i>A Common Shore</i>	Clōāca, æ, f.
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*In a Building there is*

<i>A Wall</i> 8	Pārēs, ētis, m.
<i>A Column or Pillar</i>	Cōlumna, æ, f.
<i>A Chink, or Cranny</i>	Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>	Angūlus, i, m.

*Parts of the House are*

<i>The Gate</i>	Jānūa, æ, f.
<i>Or, the Outer Door</i> 10	Fōres, ium, f.
<i>The Door</i>	Ostium, ii, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>	Valvæ, ārum, f.

*You go over*

<i>The Threshold of the Door</i>	Limen, inis:
<i>into</i>	
<i>The Hall</i>	Aula, æ, f.

<i>The Dining Room</i>	Triclīnium, ii, n.
<i>The Inner Room</i>	Conclāve, is, n.
<i>The Kitchen</i>	Cūlina, æ, f.
<i>Near which is</i>	
<i>The Buttery, or Store-house</i>	Promatūarium, ii, n.
<i>A Closet, or Place for the</i>	Armārium, ii, n.
<i>keeping of any Thing in.</i>	
<i>By a Step or Stair</i>	Grādus, us, m.
<i>you go into</i>	
<i>The Bed Chamber</i>	Cūbiculum, i, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Study</i>	Mūsēum, i, n.
<i>The Upper Room</i> 12	Coenācūlum, i, n.

*A Room bath*

<i>A Roof or Arch</i>	<sup>1</sup> Cāmēra, æ, f. Or, Fornix, icis, f.
<i>An Hearth, or Fire-place</i>	<sup>2</sup> Cānīmus, i, m. Or, Fōcus, i, m.

*On the Outside of the House appears.*

<i>A Balcony or Gallery</i>	<sup>3</sup> Pergūla, æ, f.
<i>The Window</i> 13	Fēnestra, æ, f.
<i>The Roof of the House</i> 14	Tectum, i, n.
<i>The Ridge or Top</i>	Culmen, inis, n. Or, Fastīgium, ii, n.

<sup>1</sup> Quid? Cum Pīenis excerpens Semina pomis  
Gaudes, si Cameram percussisti forte. *Horace.*

<sup>2</sup> See (if you please) *Martinus's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

<sup>3</sup> Pergūla is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

*An*

*An House is supported by*

*A Beam of the House*

*A Rafter*

| Trabs, is, f.

| Tignum, i, n.

*Doors have*

*A Post*

*A Hinge*

*A Chain*

*A Bar, or Belt*

*A Lock*

| Postis, is, m.

| Cardo, ĩnis, d.

| Cătēna, æ, f.

| Obex, ĩcis, d.

| Or, Pessŭlus, i.

| Sĕra, æ, f.

*Which is opened by*

*A Key*

| Clāvis, is, f.

*Under the House is*

*A Cellar*

| Cella, æ, f.

*Out-Houses are*

*A Stall or Stable*

*in which is*

*A Crib or Manger*

*A Mill* 15

*A Privy, or House of Of-*

*A Well*

*(fice*

| Stăbŭlum, i, m.

| Præsĕpe, is, n.

| Mōla, æ, f.

| Flōrică, æ, f.

| Pŭtĕus, i, m.

*A Company of Houses are*

*A Street or Row*

*A Town*

*A City*

| Vĭcus, i, m.

| Oppĭdum, i, n.

| Urbs, is, f.

*To a City or Town belong*

*A Gate*

*A Wall*

*Or Walls*

| Porta, æ, f.

| Mŭrus, i, m.

| Mœnia, um. pl. n.

# 62 The L O N D O N

*A Market, or Place where  
Courts are kept* | *Fōrum, i, n,*

*A Building is made by*

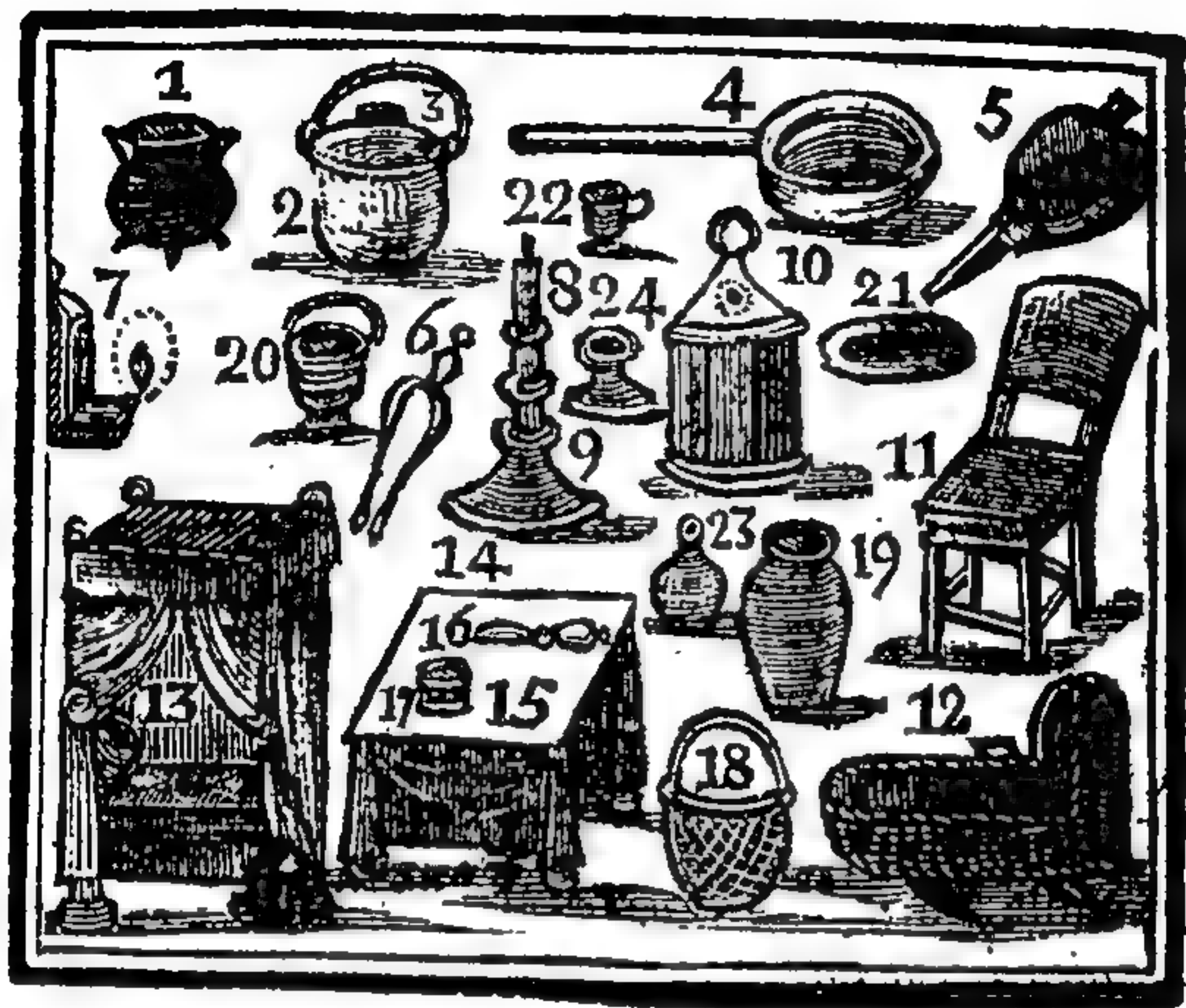
<i>A Workman</i> 16 <i>who cutteth</i>	<i>Fāber, ri, f.</i>
<i>A Plank</i>	<i>Planca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Board</i> <i>with an</i>	<i>Tābula, æ, f.</i>
<i>Ax, or hatchet</i> 17 <i>He useth also</i>	<i>Sēcūri, is, f.</i>
<i>An Hammer, or Mallet</i> 18	<i>Mallēus, i, m.</i>
<i>A saw</i> 19	<i>Serra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A File</i>	<i>Līma, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Wedge</i> 20	<i>Cuneus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Square</i>	<i>Norma, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Crow, or Bar</i>	<i>Vectis, is, m.</i>
<i>Gle</i>	<i>Glūten, īnis, n.</i>
<i>A Nail, or Pin</i>	<i>Clāvus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Brick is</i>	<i>Lāter, ĕris, m.</i>

*A Smith worketh Iron upon*

*An Anvil* | *Incus, ūdis, f.*

\* This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



*All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called*

**F**URNITURE, or  
HOUSEHOLD STUFF  
*A whole Set of any Things  
whereby one is furnish-  
ed, is*

**S**<sup>U</sup>pellex, Œilis, f.

<sup>1</sup> Instrūmentum, i, n.

<sup>1</sup> Boves, Jumenta & Instrūmentum, Rusticum,  
Phædrus, L. 4. v. 24.

*For dressing of Viſuals there are*

<i>A Pot</i>	1		Olla, æ, f.
<i>A Caldron, or Kettle</i>	2		Lēbes, ētis, m.
<i>which bath</i>			
<i>A Cover or Lid</i>	3		Opercūlum, i, n.
<i>A Frying Pan</i>	4		Sartāgo, īnis, f.

*For blowing of the Fire there is*

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i>	5		Follis, is, m.
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*For taking up of Coals*

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i>	6		Forceps, ĩpis, d.
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*For giving of Light there are*

<i>A Lamp or Light</i>	7		Lūcerna, æ, f.
			Or Lampas, ādis, f.
<i>A Flamboy or Torch</i>			Fax, fācis, f.
<i>A Candle</i>	8		Candēla, æ, f.
<i>Which is put into</i>			
<i>A Candlestick</i>	9	[10	Candēlābrum, i, n.
<i>Or Lantborn, or Lantern</i>			Lāterna, æ, f.

*For fitting upon there is*

<i>A Seat</i>			Sēdes, is, f.
<i>A Stool</i>			Sella, æ, f.
<i>A Foot-stool, or low Seat</i>			Scābellum, i, n.
<i>A Bench or Form</i>			Scāmnum, i, n.

*For sitting and leaning on there are*

<i>A Chair</i>	11		Cāthēdra, æ, f.
<i>A Cushion</i>			Pulvīnus, i, m.

*For lying and sleeping on there are*

<i>A Cradle</i>	12		Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.
<i>A Bed</i>			Lectus, i, m.

*For putting Things upon there are*

<i>A Table</i> 14	<i>Menſa, æ, f.</i>
<i>on which are put</i>	
<i>A Table-cloth</i> 15	<i>Mantile, is, n.</i>
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>	<i>Mappa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Carpet</i>	<i>Tāpes, ētis, m.</i>

*For cutting of Things there is*

<i>A Knife</i> 16	<i>Culter, tri, m.</i>
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*There are for keeping and carriage of Things*

<i>A Vessel</i>	<i>Vas, vaſis, n.</i>
<i>A Sheath or Caſe</i>	<i>Thēca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Sack or Bag</i>	<i>Saccus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Purſe</i>	<i>Crūmēna, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>	<i>Vāgina, æ, f.</i>

*Such Vessels as ſerve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood are*

<i>A Box</i> 17	<i>Pyxis, ūdis, f.</i>
<i>A Coffin or Cheſt</i>	<i>Arca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Deſk</i>	<i>Scrinium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Basket</i> 18	<i>Corbis, is, d.</i>

*Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are*

<i>A Jar</i> 19	<i>Dēlium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A great Wine Vessel</i>	<sup>1</sup> <i>Cadus, i, m.</i>
<i>Another something less than the Cadus</i>	<sup>2</sup> <i>Amphōra, æ, f.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin ; (that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts)

<sup>2</sup> This some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

*Small Vessels for holding of Water, are*

<i>A Pitcher</i>			Urcēus, i, m.
<i>A Butcher, or Pail</i>	20		Sīŭla, æ, f.

*Vessels that are for the holding Meats and Broths  
are*

<i>A Dish</i>	21		Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>			Pătēna, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>			†

*Drinking Vessels are*

<i>Any kind of Cup</i>	22		Pōcŭlum, i, n.
<i>Bowl or Goblet</i>			Pătēra, æ, f.
<i>A Pct with a belly Belly</i>			Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or a Bottle</i>	23		
<i>A drinking Glass</i>			
<i>Any Thing to hold by, the</i>			
<i>Ear or Handle of a Cup,</i>			Ansa, æ, f.
<i>Pct, or Jug</i>			

*Salt is put into*

<i>A Salt-seller</i>	24		Sālīnum, i, n.
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*For the Adornment of a Room there are*

<i>Tapestry Hangings</i>			Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>A Picture</i>			Pictura, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>			Imāgo, inis, f.
			Or simŭlācrum, i, n.
<i>A Looking-glass</i>			Spēcŭlam, i, n.

† You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

\* Călix Vitreus.

*For cleaning of a Room they use*

*A Broom, or Beesom* | Scōpa, æ, f.

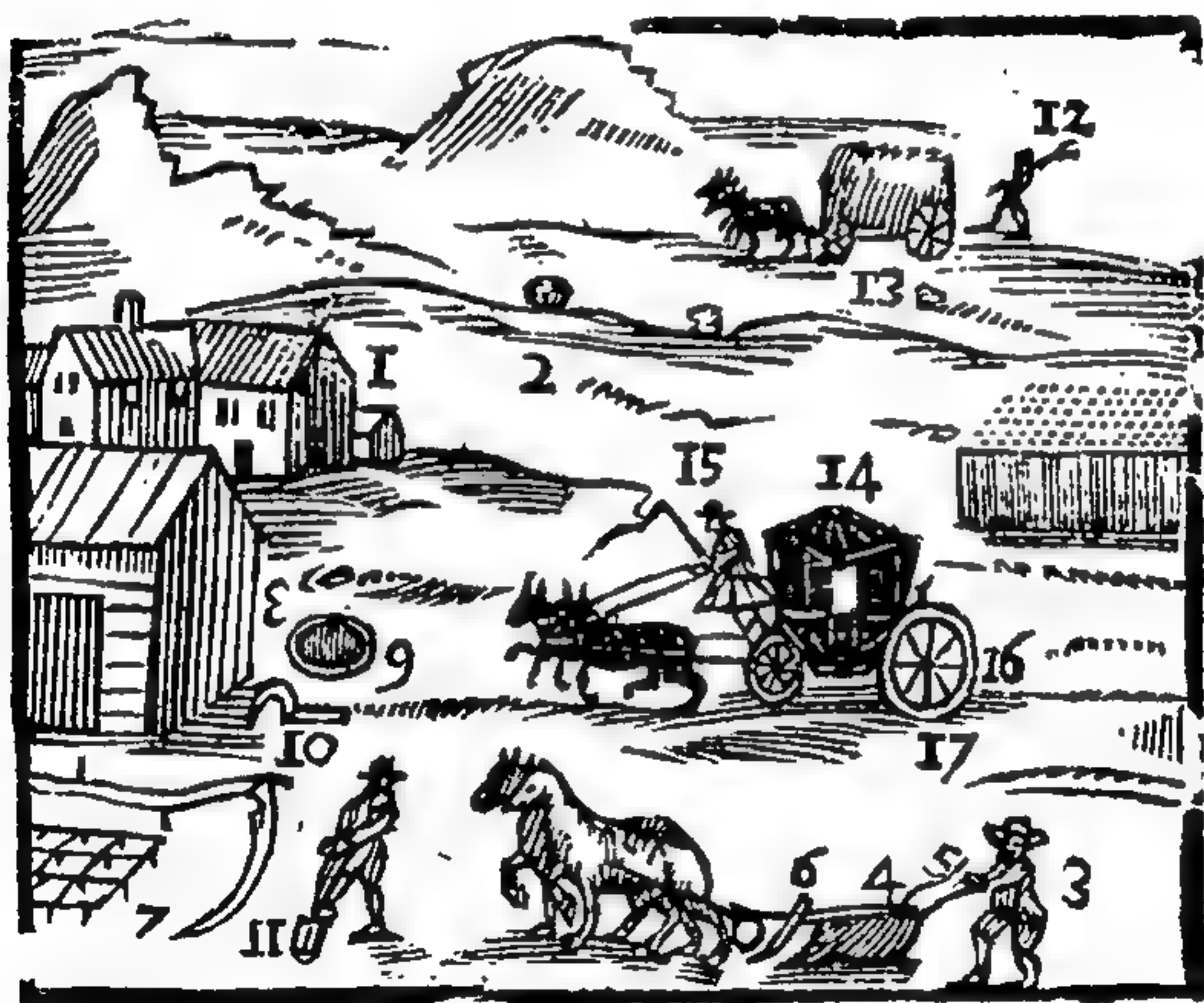
*And they throw over the Room to keep it clean*

*Saw-dust* | Scobs, ōbis, f.

*For the holding of Urine there is*

*A U,inal, or Chamber Pot* | Mātūla, æ, f.

## XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY-AFFAIRS.



*HOUSE and LAND out of Town is*

**T**HE Country

**R**US, rūris, n.

*A Country Farm* 1

Villa, æ, f.

Or, Prædium, ii.

**L A N D** is

*A Court, or Plat*

Arĕa, æ, f.

*A Field* 2

Ager, agri, m.

*Land*

*Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is*

*A Garden*

| Hortus, i, m.

*Land for FRUIT-TREES is*

*An Orchard*

| Pōmārium, ii, m.

*Land for CORN is*

*Arable Land*

*Or Land fit for Plowing*

| <sup>1</sup> Arvum, i, n.

*Land for HAY is*

*A Meadow*

| Prātum, i, n.

*Land for BEASTS is*

*Pasture-Ground*

| <sup>2</sup> Pascūa, ōrum, pl. n.

*Land is tilled by*

*AN HUSBANDMAN*

*The Plowman* 3

*breaks up the Earth with*

*A Plow* 4

| Agrīcōla, æ, f.  
| Arātor, ōris, m.  
| Arātrum, i, n.

*Parts of the PLOW are*

*The Plow Tail or Handle* 5

*The Plow-Skare* 6

| Stīva, æ, f.  
| Vōmis.  
| & Vōmer, ōris, m.

<sup>1</sup> *Rus* is understood.

<sup>2</sup> *Rura* is understood. Pandere Agros pinguis & pascua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

*By the Plow is made*

*A Furrow* | Sulcus, i, m.

*The Husbandman soweth*

*Seed* | Sēmen, ĩnis, n.

*The Ground is made even with*

*An Harrow, or Rake* 7 | Rastrum, i, n.  
| Pl. Rastri, orum, m.

*When the Corn looks yellow, then comes*

*The Harvest* | Messis, is, f.

*Grass cut down, and dryed by the Sun is called*

*Hay* | Fœnum, i, n.

*which is put into*

*A Barn* 8 | Horrœum, i, n.

*A Garden is looked after by*

*A GARDENER* | <sup>2</sup>

*Who maketh for Defence of the Garden*

*An Hedge* | Sēpes, is, f.

*with a*

*Bramble or Bryar* | Sentis, is, m.

*To Husbandry also belong*

*A Sieve* 9 | Cribrum, i, n.

*A Sickle or Scythe* 10 | Falx, cis, f.

*A Spade* 11 | Līgo, ōnis, m.

*A Fork* 12 | Furca, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> Also a *Wine-Cellar*.

<sup>2</sup> Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who tho' very often treating of the Thing, (Gardening ;) never so much as once use the Name (Gardener.)

For CARRYING of heavy Bodies there is

*A Cart or Waggon* 13 | *Plaustrum, i, n.*

*An heavy Body is*

*A Burthen* | *Onus, ĕris, n.*  
*A Weight* | *Pondus, ĕris, n.*

For TRAVELLING or Going

*A Journey* | *Iter, itinĕris, n.*  
*there is*  
*A Coach or Chariot* 14 | *Currus, us, m.*

*He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called*

*A Coachman or Carter* | *Auriga, æ, m. & f.*  
*who useth*  
*A Whip, or Goad* | *Stimulus, i, m.*

To a COACH or WAGGON belong

*A Pole* | *Tĕmo, ōnis, m.*  
*An Axel tree* 16 | *Axis, is, m.*  
*A Wheel* 17 | *Rōta, æ, f.*  
*A Spoke* | *Rādus, ii, m.*

For the BRASTS are

*A Yoke* | *Jūgum, i, n.*  
*The Reins* | *Hābēna, æ, f.*  
                   | *Or-Lōrum, i, n.*  
*A Pack or Fardel* | *Sarcina, æ, f.*  
*is carried in*  
*Dorsers or Pack-Saddles* | *Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.*

## XX. Of SOCIETIES.



*Men join together into*

**A** Family  
 A CORPORATION  
 A KINGDOM  
 A SCHOOL  
 A CHURCH

**F**amilia, æ, f.  
 Civitas, tis, f.  
 Regnum, i, n.  
 Schola, æ, f.  
 Ecclesia, æ, f.

*In a FAMILY are*

An Husband 1  
 A Wife 2  
 The Lord, or Master  
 The Lady, or Dame  
 The Master  
 The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.  
 Uxor, ōris, f.  
 Dōmīnus, i, m.  
 Dōmīna, æ, f.  
 Hērūs, i, m.  
 Hēra, æ, f.

1 It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

<i>A Man Servant</i>	3	Fāmulūs, i, m.
<i>An Handmaid, or Maid-</i>		Ancilla, æ, f.
<i>servant</i>	4	
<i>In</i>		
<i>Marriage</i>		Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

*A Wife bringeth*

<i>A Dowry, or Portion</i>	5	Dos, dōtis, f.
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*In a CORPORATION are*

<i>A Citizen</i>		Cīvis, is, m, & f.
<i>A Magistrate</i>	5	Māgistrātus, us, m.

*In a KINGDOM are*

<i>A KING</i>	6	Rex, rēgis, m.
<i>A QUEEN</i>	7	Rēgina, æ, f.
<i>The PEOPLE</i>		Populus, i, m.

*The KING hath*

<i>A Crown</i>	8	Cōrōna, æ, f.
<i>A Sceptre</i>	9	Sceptrum, i, n.
<i>A Throne</i>	10	Thrōnus, i, m.
		Or, Sōlium, ii, n.

*The PEOPLE are*

<i>The Nobles</i>		Prōcēres, uni, pl. m.
<i>The Commonalty</i>	11	Plebs, plēbis, f.
<i>The Rabble</i>		Vulgus, i, m, & n.

*A Company of People is*

<i>A Tribe</i>		Trībus, us, f.
<i>A Rout</i>		Turba, æ, f.
<i>A Nation</i>		Gens, tis, f.
		Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. The SCHOOL.



*In*

**A** School 1  
*are*  
 A Master 2  
 A SCHOLAR 3

**S** Chöla, æ, f.  
 Mägister, tri, m.  
 Discipulus, i, m.

*Men declare their Thoughts by*  
*Speech, or Discourse* | Sermo, ōnis, m.

*In Speech there are*

A Letter  
 A Syllable  
 A Word

| Lĭtĕra, æ, f.  
 Syllāba, æ, f.  
 Verbum, i, n.

E

*Speech*

S P E E C H *is*

A Fable or Tale	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An History	Histōria, æ, f.
A Joke or Jest	Jocus, i, m.
Fame or Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

*Speech written down is*

A Letter or Epistle	Epistōla, æ, f.
A Book 4 *	Liber, ri, m.

*A Book bath*

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Titŭlus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgina, æ, f.

*A Writer is*

A Poet	Pōēta, æ, f.
<i>who writeth</i>	
One single Verse	Versus, us, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verses	Carmen, ĩnis, n.

*For Writing they use*

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
INK 8	Sēpia, æ, f.
Paper 9	<sup>1</sup> Pāpyrus, i, f.
	Or, Chaita, æ, f.

\* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

<sup>1</sup> It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist Places near the River Nile in Egypt, of which Paper was formerly made.

*A Pen bath*

<i>A Slit</i>	Crēna, æ, f.
<i>and is made by</i>	
<i>A Pen-knife</i> <i>to</i>	Scalpellum, i, n.
<i>They make</i>	
<i>A Line</i>	Līnēa, æ, f.
<i>By a Rule</i>	Rēgūla, æ, f.

*If Care is not taken, they make*

<i>A Fault in Writing</i>	Mendum, i, n.
	Or, Menda, æ, f.
<i>A Blot</i>	Lītūra, æ, f.

*For Correction the Master bath*

<i>A Rod</i>	Virga, æ, f.
<i>Or, a Ferula</i>	Fērūla, æ, f.

---

<sup>1</sup> This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Penknife *Scalprum Librarium*.

---

*Just Published,*

GRÆCÆ SENTENTIÆ e variis Græcorum Libris hinc inde excerptæ, quibus insuper adduntur Aurea Carmica PYTHAGORÆ, cum Epitaphio ADONIDIS, una cum Latīna Versiōe de Verbo fere reddita; quam sequuntur TRES INDICES, in quibus ad quam Orationis partem singula pertinent Vocabula *Indicatur*; Et ad quod in Grammaticā Græcā Exemplum, seu Nomen, seu Verbum, seu Participium sit, formandum est, *Indigitatur*. Editio Quinta, emendatior, & multo accommodatior ad usum eorum qui imprimis sunt Græcarum Literarum rudes. Printed for C. HITCH & L. HAWES, in *Pater-Noster-Rocu*.

# XXII. Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH *are*

**J**esus  
Christ  
An Apostle  
A Bishop 1  
A Priest  
An Elder  
A Deacon

**J**esus  
Christus  
Apostolus, i, m.  
Episcopus, i, m.  
\* Sacerdos, otis, m. & f.  
Presbyter, i, m.  
Diaconus, i, m.

*The* WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion

| \* Religio, onis, f.

*In the Church there is*

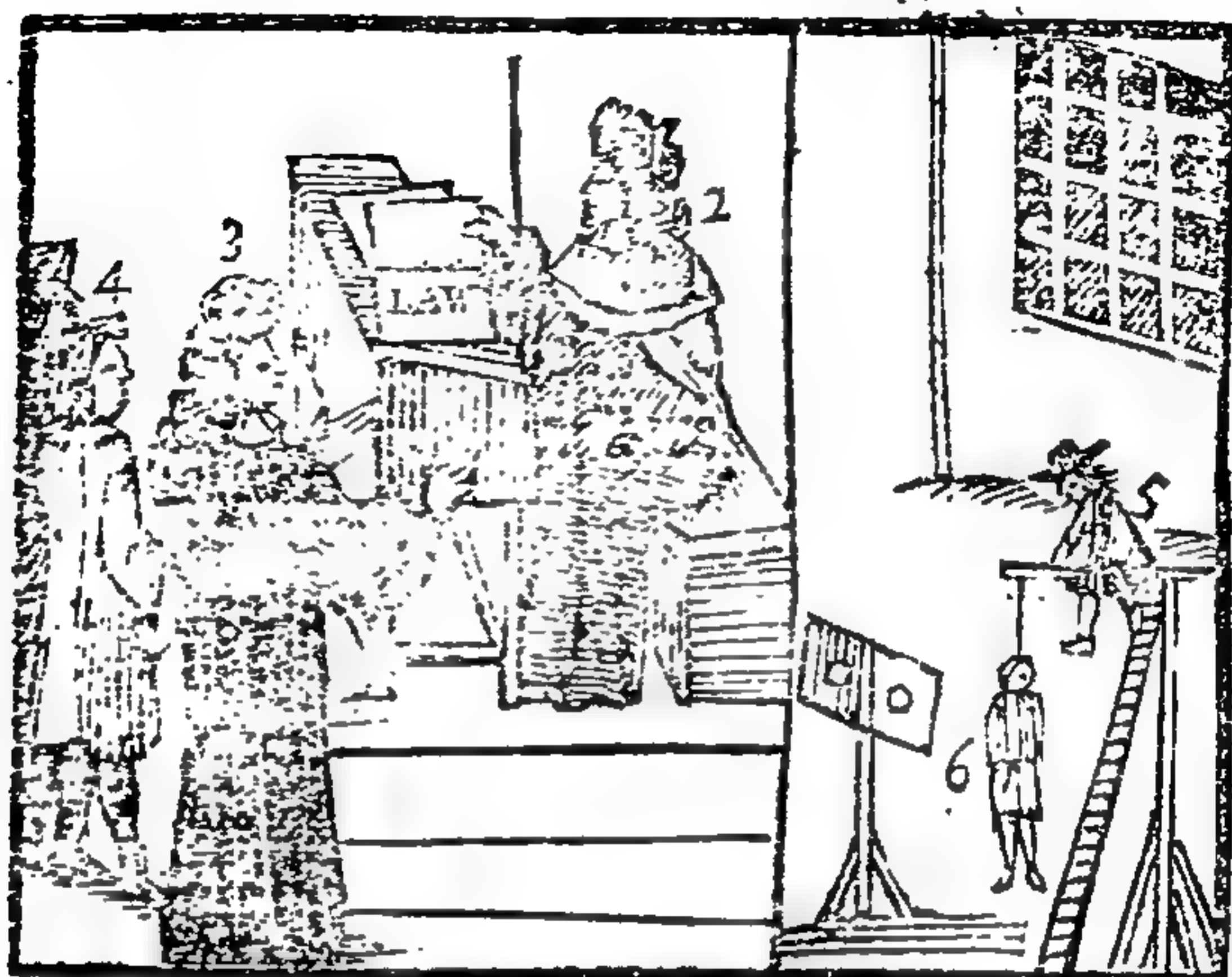
<i>A Pulpit</i> 3	* Suggestum
<i>Out of which</i>	
<i>The Preacher</i> 1	* Conciōnātor, ōris, m.
<i>preacheth</i>	
<i>A Sermon</i>	* Concio, ōnis, f.
<i>Or, readeth</i>	
<i>The Bible</i>	Biblīa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>The Testament</i>	Testāmentum, i, n.
<i>The Gospel</i>	Evangelium, ii, n.
<i>In the Church-Yard</i> 4	* Sēpulcrētum, i, n.
<i>there is</i>	
<i>A Grave</i> 5	* Sēpulcrum, i, n.
<i>A Monument</i> 6	* Mōnimentum, i, n.
<i>A Funeral is</i> 7	* Fūnus, ěris, n.

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\* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers, but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (\*) before them.



## XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



*In GOVERNMENT there are*

**A** *Law* 1  
*An Example*

**L** *Ex ċgis, f.*  
*Exemplum, i, n.*

*In Law there are*

*A Judge* 2

*A Counsellor* 3

*A Witness* 4

*Jūdex, ċis, m. & f.*

*Consultor, ōris, m.*

*Testis, is, m. & f.*

*The Judge hath for Writing*

*A Secretary, or Scribe*

*| Scrība, æ, f.*

*For speaking publicly*

*A Crier*

*| Præco, ōnis, m.*

*For executing the Sentence*

<i>A Hangman</i>		
<i>Or, Jack Ketch</i>	5	Carnifex, icis, in.

*The Law commands to give every Thing*

<i>Right, or Due</i>		Jus, jūris, n.
<i>Worth, or Price</i>		Pretium, ii, n.

*The Law also giveth*

<i>Punishment</i>		Pœna, æ, f.
-------------------	--	-------------

*To those who are guilty of*

<i>Vice</i>		Vitium, ii, n.
-------------	--	----------------

*A Vicious Deed is*

<i>A Fault</i>		Culpa, æ, f.
<i>A Crime</i>		Crimen, inis, n.
<i>Villainy</i>		Scelus, ëris, n.

*A Crime is*

<i>Deceit, or a Cheat</i>		Dòlus, i, m.
<i>A Lie</i>		Mendacium, ii, n.
<i>Fraud</i>		Fraus, dis, f.
<i>Lewdness</i>		Luxus, us, m.
<i>Theft</i>		Furtum, i, n.

*Persons guilty of Crimes are*

<i>An Adulterer</i>		Adulter, ëri, m.
<i>A Robber or Cut-throat</i>	6	Latro, òris, m.
<i>A Thief</i>	6	Fur, fūris, m.
<i>A Whore</i>		Mētrix, cis, f.

*Punishments are*

<i>Banishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, ii, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex necis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degradation</i>	Ignominia, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulet</i>	Multa, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, eris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, eris, n.

*Sometimes the Judge giveth*

<i>Pardon</i>	Venia, æ, f.
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*They who practise*

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, utis, f.
<i>will have</i>	
<i>A Reward</i>	Proemium, i, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Donum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Gloria, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, stipis, f.
<i>Honour</i>	Honor, oris, m.
<i>Credit, or Grace</i>	Dæcus, oris, m.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Mercēs, edis, f.
<i>Money</i>	Pecunia, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. OF WARFARE, or  
MILITARY-AFFAIRS.

*The joining of the Force and Arms of many against others, is called*

**W** A R

**| B** Ellum, i, n.

*The being without mutual Opposition*

Peace

**| P**ax, pācis, f.

*In Peace, there is*

Agreement  
A League  
Quiet  
Leisure  
Play

**| C**oncordia, æ, f.  
**| F**ædus, ãris, n.  
**| Q**uies, tis, f.  
**| O**tium, ii, n.  
**| L**ūdus, i, m.

E 5

But

*But in War there is*

<i>Disagreement</i>	Discordia, æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>	Periculum, i, n.
<i>Strife</i>	Lis, litis, f.
<i>Quarrels</i>	Jurgium, ii, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	Tumultus, i, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>	Hostis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>	Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or Battle</i>	Prælium, ii, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>	Insidiæ, ærum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>	Cædes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>	Ruina, æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	Pernicies, ei, f.
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	Or, Exitium, ii, n.
<i>Or Penury</i>	Fenuria, æ, f.
<i>The Conqueror</i>	Victor, oris, m.
<i>after the Fight hath</i>	
<i>A Victory</i>	Victoria, æ, i.
<i>A Triumph</i>	Triumphus, i, m.

*As on the other Side there is*

<i>Flight</i>	Fuga, æ, f.
---------------	-------------

*Military Persons, or Persons belong to War, are*

<i>A Leader or Captain</i>	1	Dux, ducis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter</i>	2	Tubicen, inis, m.
<i>A: Ensign</i>		
<i>Or Standard Bearer</i>	3	Vexillarius, ii, m.
<i>who beareth</i>		
<i>An Ensign or Standard</i>	3	Vexillum, i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>		Miles, itis, m. & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a</i>		
<i>Beginner at any Business</i>		Tiro, onis, m.

<i>A Horseman</i> 3		<i>Eques, ĩtis, m.</i>
<i>A Footman</i> 4		<i>Pēdes, ĩtis, m.</i>
<i>who hath</i>		
<i>A Companion</i>		<i>Cōmes, ĩtis, m. &amp; f.</i>
<i>A Guardian</i>		<i>Custos, odis, m. &amp; f.</i>

*The whole Body of Forces is called*

<i>An Army</i>		<i>Exercĭtus, us, m.</i>
----------------	--	--------------------------

*A Souldier hath for Offence, or for Defence*

<i>Arms, or Weapons</i>		<i>Arma, ōrum, pl. n.</i>
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*Offensive Arms are*

<i>A Club</i>		<i>Fustis, is, m.</i>
<i>A Staff or Stick</i>		<i>Bācŭlus, i, m.</i>
		<i>Or, Bācŭlum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Sword</i> 6		<i>Ensis, is, m.</i>
		<i>Or, Glādius, ii, m,</i>
<i>A Spear or Launce</i> 7		<i>Hasta, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Dart or Javelin</i>		<i>Jācŭlum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Sling</i>		<i>Funda, æ, f.</i>
<i>An Arrow</i>		<i>Sāgitta, æ, f.</i>
<i>which is shot out of</i>		
<i>A Bow</i> 8		<i>Arcus, us, m.</i>
<i>A Quiver of Arrows is</i>		<i>Phārētra, æ, f.</i>
<i>Any Weapon that may be</i>		
<i>thrown with the Hand</i>		<i>Tēlum, i, n.</i>
<i>as a Dart, &amp;c. is called</i>		
<i>A Point of a Sword, or</i>		<i>Mūcro, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>other Weapon</i>		<i>Or, Cuspis, ĩdis, f.</i>

*Defensive Arms are*

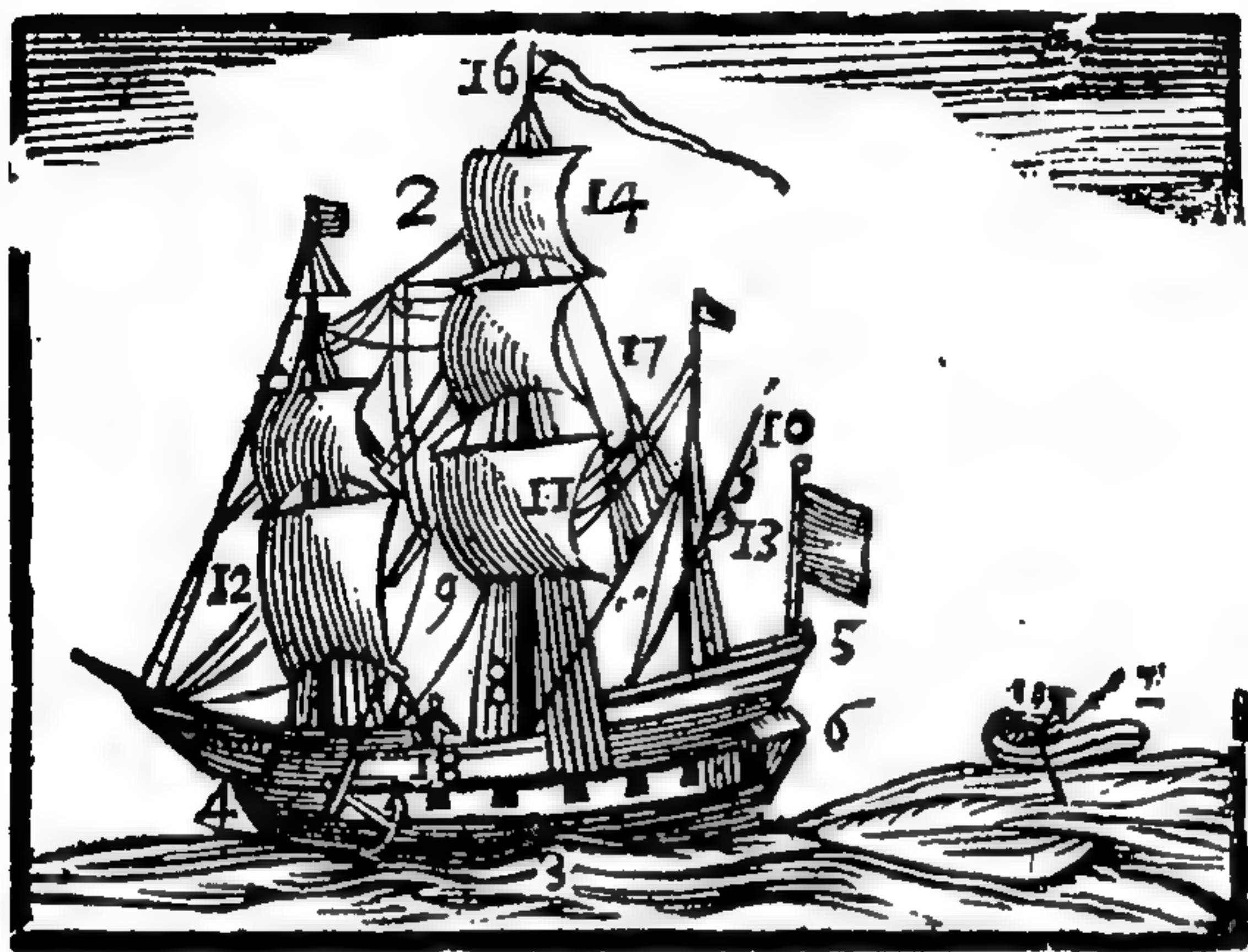
<i>An Helmet</i>			<i>Gălăa, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or, Head-piece</i>	9		<i>Or, Cassis, ĭdis, f.</i>
<i>which hath</i>			
<i>A Crest</i>	10		<i>Crista, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of</i>			<i>Lōrīca, æ, f.</i>
<i>Mail</i>			<i>Clypēus, ĭ, m.</i>
<i>A Buckler or Shield</i>	11		<i>Or, Scūtum, ĭ, n.</i>

*Instruments of Musick used in War, are*

<i>A Trumpet</i>	2		<i>Tūba, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Drum</i>			<i>Tympānum, ĭ, n.</i>



XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL  
AFFAIRS.



*A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser  
Kind is*

**A** Boat 1  
Of the greater kind is  
A Ship 2

**C** Ymba, æ, f.  
Nāvis, is, f.

*Parts of a SHIP are*

*At the Bottom*

The Keel 3

*At the Fore end*

The Stem, or Prow 4

Cārīna, æ, f.

Prōra, æ, f.

*At the Hind End**The Stern or Poop* 5      | Puppis, is, f.*For steering it**The Helm or Rudder* 6      | Clāvus, i, m.*Rooms are**The Hatches or Decks*      | Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.*Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Wood are**An Oar* 19      | Rēmus, i, m.*A Mast* 8      | Mālus, i, m.*Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Cloth are**A Sail* 9      | Vēlum, i, n.*Sails are**The Main Sail* 11      | 1*The Fore Sail* 12      | 2*The Mizzen Sail* 13      | 3*The Top Sail* 14      | 4*The Cross-piece to which the Sails are fastened, is called**The Sail Yard* 10      | Antenna, æ, f.*For fixing of the Ship there is**An Anchor* 15      | Anchōra, æ, f.

1 Called

| Acatium, ii, n.

2 Called

| Colon, ōnis, m.

3 Called

| Epīdrōmus, i, m.

4 Called

| Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.

*For*

*For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS  
or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY there are*

*The Pendants, or Stream-  
mers of a Ship* 16

*The Flag* 5

Aplustria, um, pl. n.

*There belongs also to a Ship.*

*A Rope* 17

*A Cable or great Rope*

*A Pilot or Steersman  
of a Ship*

*A Seaman or Mariner* 18

*A Rower* 19

Fūnis, is, m.

<sup>2</sup> Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.

Gūbernator, ōris, m.

Nauta, æ, f.

Rēmex, īgis, m.

*The whole Crew of Slaves in*

*A Galley*

*The Seats where the Row-  
ers sit*

*A Float of Timber is*

Rēmigium, ii, n.

Transtra, ōrum, pl. n.

Rātis, is, f.

<sup>1</sup> Called

| Vexillum, Navāle.

<sup>2</sup> *Funis* is understood. which was also antiently used  
in the Feminine Gender.

## XXVI. Of TIME.

T I M E *is*

**A** N Hour

**A** Day

*A Week*

*A Month*

*A Year*

*An Age*

**H** Ora, æ, f.

**H** Dies, ei, m. & f.

Hebdōmas, adis, f.

Mēsis, is, m.

Annus, i, m.

Sēculum, i, n.

*In a DAY there is*

<i>The Dawning of the Day or Day break</i>	Dilūcūlum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>	Māne, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>Noon Tide or Mid Day</i>	Mēridies, ei, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening or Twilight</i>	Crepuscūlum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>	Vesper, ris, m.
<i>The Night</i>	Nox, noctis, f.

*The DAY after the present Day is*

<i>To-Morrow</i>	Cras, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
------------------	-----------------------------

*In a WEEK there are seven DAYS called*

* <i>Sunday</i>	† 3
<i>Or, the Day of the Sun</i>	
<i>Monday</i>	4
<i>Or, the Day of the Moon</i>	
<i>Tuesday</i>	5
<i>Or, Tuifco's Day</i>	
<i>Wednesday</i>	6
<i>Or, Woden's Day</i>	

\* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*

3 Dies Dominicus Or Dies Solis	5 Dies Jovis
4 Dies Lunæ	6 Dies Venēris
5 Dies Martis	7 Dies Sabbāti Or Dies Saturnī
6 Dies Mercurū	

*Thursday*

<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or Seater's Day</i>	

*The Year is divided into four Parts called*

<i>The Spring</i>	Ver, v̄eris, n.
<i>The Summer</i>	Æstas, tis, f. ☉
<i>Autumn, or the fall of the Leaf</i>	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>The Winter</i>	Hyems, ĕmis, f.

## XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

*A THING is*

<b>C</b> Omely, or Handsome	<b>P</b> Ulcer, ra, rum.
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um.
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, um.
Vain	Vānus, a, um.
Troublesome	Mōlestus, a, um.
Whole	Tōtus, a, um.
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum.
What a Thing is it	Quālis, is, e.
Such	Talis, is, e.

*A Thing as to its Weight is*

Heavy, grievous	Grāvis, is, e.
Light	Lēvis, is, e.

*If you compare one Thing with another*

Divers, various	Vārius, a, um.
Like	Sīmīlis, is, e.
Unlike	Dīsīmīlis, is, e.

*A Thing as to its Motion is*

<i>Gentle</i>	Lēnis, is, e.
<i>Strong, earnest</i>	Vēhemens, tis.
<i>Swift, quick</i>	Celer, ěris, e.
<i>Slow, tardy</i>	Tardus, a, um.

*A Sign is*

<i>True</i>	Vērus, a, um.
<i>Or False</i>	Falsus, a, um.
<i>Certain</i>	Certus, a, um.
<i>Or Doubtful</i>	Dūbīus, a, um.

*The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is*

<i>Fit or fitting</i>	Aptus, a, um.
<i>Unfit</i>	Ineptus, a, um.

*A Part is*

<i>Great</i>	Magnus, a, um.
<i>Or Little</i>	Parvus, a, um.

*Nature is*

<i>Fruitful</i>	Uber, ěris.
<i>Or Barren</i>	Stērīlis, is, e.

*A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is*

<i>New</i>	Nōvus, a, um.
<i>Old</i>	Vētus, ěris.

*As to its Seasonableness, it is*

<i>Late, lag</i>	Sērus, a, um.
<i>Ripe</i>	Mātūrus, a, um.
<i>Or unripe</i>	Immātūrus, a, um.

*The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS,**In which the Question is made by Quot, as.*

How many | Quot, Undeclined.

*And the Answer by*

So many | Tot, Undeclined.

One | Unus, a, um.

Two | Duo, æ, o.

Three | Tres, tres, tria.

Four | Quātuor, Undeclined.

Five | Quinque, Undeclined.

Six | Sex, Undeclined.

Seven | Septem, Undeclined.

Eight | Octo, Undeclined.

Nine | Nōvem, Undeclined.

Ten | Dēcem, Undeclined.

Twenty | Vīginti, Undeclined.

Thirty | Tringenta, Undeclined.

An Hundred | Centum, Undeclined.

A Thousand | Mille, Undeclined.

Both | Ambo, æ, o.

*Those are the Original Numbers which tell of what  
Number, or in what Order a Thing is**The Question is made by Quotus; as*Of what Number, or in  
what Order is a Thing | Quotus, ā, um.*The Answer is made by*

The First | Prīmus, a, um.

Or the Second | Sēcundus, a, um.

The Third | Tertius, a, um.

*The*

<i>The Fourth</i>	Quartus, a, um.
<i>The Fifth</i>	Quintus, a, um.
<i>The Sixth</i>	Sextus, a, um.
<i>The Seventh</i>	Septimus, a, um.
<i>The Eighth</i>	Octāvus, a, um.
<i>The Ninth</i>	Nōnus, a, um.
<i>The Tenth</i>	Decimus, a, um.
<i>The Middlemost</i>	Mēdius, a, um.
<i>The Last</i>	Ultimus, a, um.

*Things are also, in respect of their NUMBER,*

<i>Equal, or even</i>	Par, āris.
<i>Unequal, or odd</i>	Impar, āris.
<i>Many</i>	Multus, a, um.
<i>Or Few</i>	Paucus, a, um.
<i>All</i>	Omnis, is, e.
<i>Frequent</i>	Frequens, tis.
<i>Or Seldom, rare</i>	Or, Crēber, ra, rum. Rārus, a, um.

*There are Twelve MONTHS.*

January	¹ Jānūārius
February	Fēbrūārius
March	Martius
April	Aprilis
May	Māius
June	Junius
July	Julius
August	Augustus
September	September, ris, re.

¹ These are Nouns Adjective, *Mensis* being understood.

October	Octōber, ris, re.
November	Nōvember, ris, re.
December	December, ris, re.

A PLACE *is*

Large or wide	Amplus, a, um.
Narrow or Strait	Angustus, a, um. Or Arctus, a, um.

A PLACE *dedicated to* G O D *is*

Sacred	Sācer, ra, um.
Others are Prophane	Prōfānus, a, um.

*As to its* PLACING *a Thing is*

Convenient, or Commo- dious	Commōdus, a, um.
Right on the Right	Dexter, ra, rum.
Or Left	Sinister, ra, rum.
With the Face upward	Supīnus, a, um.
With the Face downward	Prōnus, a, um.

A BODY *is*

Hard	Dūrus, a, um.
Or soft	Mollis, is, e.
Strong or firm	Firmus, a, um.
Or Weak	Dēbīlis, is, e.
Hollow	Cāvus, a, um.

*As to its* MEASURE *it is*

Equal	Æquālis, is, e.
How big is it	Quantus, a, um.
So big	Tantus, a, um.

*Big, or great*

Grandis, is, e.

Or Ingens, tis.

*Or small, slender*

Exilis, is, e.

*Thick*

Crassus, a, um.

*Or Thin*

Tenuis, is, e.

*As to its Figure it is**Round*

Rotundus, a, um.

*Square*

Quadratus, a, um.

*Straight, Right*

Rectus, a, um.

*Crooked*

Curvus, a, um.

*A Spirit is**Good*

Bonus, a, um.

*Or Bad*

Malus, a, um.

## G O D is

*Eternal*

Æternus, a, um.

*A SOUL is**Good, gracious*

Pius, a, um.

*The LIGHT is**Clear, or Bright*

Clarus, a, um.

*The SHADE is**Dark, or Dull*

Obscurus, a, um.

*A STAR is**Fixed, or steady*

Fixus, a, um.

*Or Wandering*

Vagus, a, um.

*The AIR is**Clear, not Cloudy*

Serenus, a, um.

*The EARTH is*

Dry	Siccus, a, um.
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*RAIN is*

Thick	Densus, a, um.
	Or Spiissus, a, um.

*A METAL is*

Pure or unmixed	Purus, a, um.
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*A PLANT is*

Tender	Tëner, ra, rum.
Green	Viridis, is, e.
Or Dry	Aridus, a, um.

*A TREE is*

High, or Tall	Procërus, a, um.
	Or Celsus, a, um.
Or Low	Hümilis, is, e.

*HONEY is*

Pure, sincere, not mixed with Wax	Sincërus, a, um.
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*An ANIMAL is*

Alive	Vivus, a, um.
Or Dead	Mortuus, a, um.
Sound, well	Sănus, a, um.
Or Sick, faint	Æger, ra, rum.
Or Fat	Pinguis, is, e.
Or Lean	Măcer, ra, rum.
Wakeful	Vigil, is, e.
Brutish	Brutus, a, um.
Fierce	Fërus, a, um.
Sometimes big with Young	Grăvidus, a, um.

*A Man's Head is sometimes**Bald*

Calvus, a, um.

*his Skin**Hairy, rough*

Hirsutus, a, um.

*A Man's Countenance is**Cheary, merry*

Hilaris, is, e.

*Or Sorrowful*

Mœstus, a, um.

*Blithe, or kind*

Blandus, a, um.

*Joyous*

Lætus, a, um.

*Or sad*

Tristis, is, e.

*A Man's Face is**Beautiful*

Formosus, a, um.

*Or Ugly*

Dēformis, is, e.

*For Want of Sight a Man is**Blind*

Cæcus, a, um.

*For Want of Hearing**Deaf*

Surdus, a, um.

*For Want of Speech**Dumb*

Mūtus, a, um.

*For Want of the Use of Hands**Maimed or Lame*

Mancus, a, um.

*For Want of the Use of Feet, he is**Lame or Halt*

Claudus, a, um.

*The Stomach is**Hungry, fasting*

Jējūnus, a, um.

*Or Full, satisfied*

Jācūr, a, um.

A MAN *is**Potent or able*

Pōtens, tis.

*Knowing*

Gnārus, a, rum.

*As to his UNDERSTANDING he is**Wise*

Sāpiens, tis.

*Unpolished, rude*

Rūdis, is, e.

*Foolish*

Stultus, a, um.

*As to his DISPOSITION and MANNERS he is**Bold*

Audax, ācis.

*Valiant*

Fortis, is, e.

*Mild, meek*

Mītis, is, e.

*Or Cruel, fierce*

Sævus, a, um.

*Or Barbarous*

Barbārus, a, um.

*Chaste*

Castus, a, um.

*Or Wanton*

Lascīvus, a, um.

*Pleasant*

Jūcundus, a, um.

*Severe*

Sēvērus, a, um.

*Honest or virtuous*

Probus, a, um.

*Covetous*

Avarus, a, um.

*Or Prodigal*

Prōdīgus, a, um.

*Holy*

Sanctus, a, um.

*Sober*

Sōbrīus, a, um.

*Or Drunken*

Ebrius, a, um.

*In his CONVERSATION he is**Just*

Justus, a, um.

*Friendly*

Amīcus, a, um.

*As to his SOCIETY he is**Alone*

Sōlus, a, um.

*Or, Associate*

Sōcīus, a, um.

*As to ACTION he is*

<i>Brisk, chearful</i>	<i>Alācer, ris, re.</i>
<i>Dull, or blockish</i>	<i>Hēbes, ētis.</i>
<i>Slow, backward</i>	<i>Pīger, ra, rum.</i>
<i>Sluggish, lazy</i>	<i>Segnis, is, e.</i>

*To do a WORK which is -*

<i>Easy</i>	<i>Fācilis, is, e.</i>
<i>Or hard, difficult</i>	<i>Diffīcilis, is, e.</i>

*After Work is done, he is*

<i>Weary</i>	<i>Fessus, a, um,</i>
<i>Tired</i>	<i>Lassus, a, um.</i>

*As to his STATE he is*

<i>Rich</i>	<i>Dīves, itis.</i>
<i>Or Poor</i>	<i>Pauper, ēris.</i>
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>	<i>Līber, ēra, rum.</i>
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>	<i>Servus, a, um.</i>
<i>Well or safe</i>	<i>Salvus, a, um.</i>
<i>Prosperous</i>	<i>Prosper, ēra, rum.</i>
<i>Happy</i>	<i>Fēlix, icis.</i>
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>	<i>Mīser, ēra, um.</i>

*As to his Age he is*

<i>Young</i>	<i>Jūvēnis, is, e.</i>
<i>Old</i>	<i>Sēnex, sēnis.</i>

*A Man without a Garment is*

<i>Naked, bare</i>	<i>Nūdus, a, um.</i>
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## *To the SIGHT, a Thing is*

<i>White</i>	Albus, a, um.
<i>Black</i>	Nīger, ra, rum.
<i>Red</i>	Rūber, ra, rum.

## *To the TASTE it is*

<i>Sweet</i>	Dulcis, is, e.
<i>Bitter</i>	Amārus, a, um.
<i>Sharp, or tart</i>	Acer, ācris, ācre.

## *To the SMELL it is*

<i>Sweet scented</i>	Suavis, is, e.
<i>Stinking</i>	Tēter, ra, rum.

## *To the TOUCH a Thing is*

<i>Plain</i>	Plānus, a, um.
<i>Even</i>	Œquus, a, um.
<i>Smooth</i>	Lævis, is, e.
<i>Or Rough, sharp</i>	Asper, ěra, ěrum.

## PROVISION is

<i>Dear</i>	Cārus, a, um.
<i>Or Cheap</i>	Vīlis, is, e.

## HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

<i>One's own, proper</i>	Prōprius, a, um.
<i>Common</i>	Commūnis, is, e.
<i>Private</i>	Prīvātus, a, um.
<i>Publick</i>	Publicus, a, um.

## HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

<i>Clean</i>	Mundus, a, um.
<i>Or Filthy</i>	Turpis, is, e.

## *Some one Boy will learn*

<i>More</i>	Plus, ūris.
<i>than</i>	
<i>The rest</i>	Cæter, ěra, ěrum.

## XXVIII. Of V E R B S.

*A Thing is said*

**T**O *be*  
*To act or do*  
*Or to suffer*

Præt. Sup.

**E**Sse, fui.  
 Agere, egi, actum.  
 Pati, passus sum.

*That which Is, uses*

*To become*  
*To continue or abide*

Fieri, factus, sum.  
 Manere, mansi, mansum.

*To Act is*

*To move*  
*To frame or fashion*  
*To Form*  
*To put*  
*To begin to act, is.*

Movere, movi, motum.  
 Fingere, finxi, fictum.  
 Formare, avi, atum.  
 Pondere, posui, positum.  
 Coepisse, cepi, ceptum.

*The Actions of G O D, to the World, are*

*To Create*  
*To preserve or keep it*  
*To manage or rule*  
*To bless or make happy*

Creare, avi, atum.  
 Servare, avi, atum.  
 Regere, rexi, rectum.  
 Beare, avi, atum.

*Bodies which give Light use*

*To arise*  
*To shine*  
*To glitter or twinkle*

Oriri, ortus sum.  
 Lucere, luxi—  
 Micare, micui—

<sup>1</sup> It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb passive, but signifies to do like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati*, to suffer.

Fire

Fire *uses*

<i>To burn or to be kindled</i>	Ardere, arsi, arsum.
<i>To burn or scorch</i>	Urere, ussi, ustum.

Water *uses*

<i>To flow</i>	Flucere, fluxi, fluxum.
<i>To boil up</i>	Fervere, fervi—

## A Cloud

<i>To rain</i>	Pluere, plui—
<i>To thunder</i>	Tonare, tonui, tonitum.

## The Wind

<i>To blow</i>	Flare, flavi, flatum.
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## The Sea [tum

<i>To roar.</i>	Fremere, fremui, fremi-
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A Plant *uses*

<i>To grow</i>	Crescere, crevi, cretum.
<i>To flourish or blossom</i>	Florere, florui—
<i>To wither or fade</i>	Marcere, marcui.

An Insect *uses*

<i>To creep</i>		Repere, repsi, reptum.
<i>Or as a Serpent to wrig-</i>		Serpere, serpsi, scriptum.
<i>gle, or as a Flea, to skip</i>		Salire, falui, saltum.
<i>or jump</i>		

A Bird *uses*

<i>To fly</i>	Volare, avi, atum.
<i>To sing</i>	Canere, cecini, cantum.

## A Fish

*To swim*

| Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

## A Bullock

*To low*

| Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.

## A Hog

*To grunt*

| Grunnīre, ivi, itum.

## A Sheep

*To bleat*

| Bālāre, avi, atum.

## An Ass

*To bray*

| Rūdēre, rudi—

## An Horse

*To neigh*

| Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

## A Lion

*To roar*

| Rūgīre, ivi, itum

## A Wolf

*To howl*

| Ulūlāre, avi, atum.

## A Dog

*To bark*

| Lātrāre, avi, atum.

A Man *uses**To be born**To live**To sense, or feel**To be able*

| Nāsci, natus, sum—

Vivēre, vixi, victum.

Sentīre, sensi, sensum.

| Posse, pōtui—

To be well, or strong	Vālēre, valui, valitum.
To pine, or languish	Languēre, langui—
To die	Mōri, mortuus sum.

*To the Senses Things use*

To be open or plain	Pātēre, patui—
To be clear	Līquēre, liqui, <i>seldom used</i>
To lie fair, to appear	Parēre, parui, paritum.
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lātēre, latui, latitum.

*A Man by the Sense of Sight uses*

To see a Thing	Vidēre, vidi, visum.
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*By the Sense of Hearing*

To hear	Audire, ivi, itum.
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*By the Sense of Smelling*

To smell	Odōrāri, odōratus sum.
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*By the Sense of Tasting*

To taste	Gustāre, āvi, ātum.
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*By the Sense of Touching*

To touch	Tangere, tetigi, tactum.
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*Things are also perceived by the Ear*

To sound	Sōnāre, sōnui, sonitum.
To make a Noise	Strēpēre, strepui, strepitum.
To Crack, or give a Crack	Crēpāre, crepui, crepitum.

*By the Smell*

To smell, or cast a Smell	Olēre, olui, olitum.
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*By the Taste*

To taste of, or savour	Sāpēre, sapui, & sapivi.
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*By the Touch or Feeling*

To be cold	Frīgēre, frixi—
To be warm	Tēpēre, tepui—
To be hot	Cālēre, calui, itum.

*A Man with his Head uses*

To nod	Nutare, avi, atum
	Nūare is out of use

*With his Eyes*

To see	<sup>1</sup> Spēcēre
To discern	<sup>2</sup> Cernēre, crevi, cretum.
To behold or look to	Tuēri, tuītus sum.

*With his Mouth*

To breathe	Spīrāre, avi, atum.
To talk or speak	Lōqui, loquutus, sum.
To prate or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum.
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum.
To Mutter	Mūtīri, ivi, itum.

*When Men speak they are wont*

To call	Vōcāre, avi, atum.
To say	Dīcēre, dixi, dictum.
Or affirm	Aiēre, aīli.
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum.
To ask	Rōgāre, avi, atum.
To confess	Fātēri, fassus, sum.
Or to deny	Nēgāre, avi, atum.

*When Men do not speak, they are said*

To be silent	Sīlēre, filui—
To hold their peace	Tācēre, tacui, tēcītum.

<sup>1</sup> This is not in Ute, unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

<sup>2</sup> You will scarce find any Præter or Supine, when it is used in this Sense.

*A Man with his Tongue uses*

To lick	Lingēre, linxi, linctum.
To lap	Lambēre, lambi—
To suck	Sūgēre, fuxi, fuctum.

*With his Teeth*

To gnaw	Rōdēre, rosi, rosum.
To champ, or chew	Mandēre, mansi, mansum.
To bite	Mordēre, mōmordi, mor-
To crush or gnaw	Strīdēre, stridi— [sum

*With his Hand*

To take	Cāpēre, cēpi, captum.
To snatch	Rāpēre, rapui, raptum.
To give	Dāre, dēdi, dātum
To hold	Tēnēre, tenui, tentum.
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendēre, prensi, prensum

*A Man with his Fingers uses*

To crop	Carpēre, carpsi, carptum.
To pluck	Vellēre, velli, & vulsi, vulsum

*With his Nails*

To claw	Scābēre, scābi—
To pluck	Scalpere, scalpsi, scalptum

*With his Feet*

To kick	Calcāre, avi, atum.
To go	Ire, īvi, ĭtum from Eo.
To come	Vēnīre, vēni, ventum.
To follow	Sēqui, sequutus sūm.

*From the Head he uses also*

To spit | Spūĕre, spui, sputum.

*From the Bladder*

To make water | Meiĕre, minxi, miĕtum.  
Mingere is out of use

*From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards*

To vomit | Vōmĕre, vomui, vomĭtum

To break wind | Pĕdĕre, pĕpĕdi, pĕdĭtum.

To dung | Căcăre, avi, atum.

*The several Modes of Going are*

To step, or go | Gradior, gressus sum.

To go a Foot pace | Vădere, vasi, vasum.

To walk | Ambŭlare, avi, atum.

To run | Currĕre, cucurri, cursum.

*If a Place be slippery he is liable*

To slide, or slip | Lăbi, lapsus, sum.

To rush, or tumble | Rŭĕre, rui, ruitum.

*If Rough*

To stagger, or stumble | Titŭbăre, avi, atum.

*If High he uses*

To climb | Scandĕre, scandi, scansum

*A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body is said*

To rise | Surgĕre, surrexi, ectum.

To stand | Stăre, stĕti, stătum. (sum.

To stretch | <sup>2</sup> Tendĕre, tĕtendi, ten-  
Or, Tentum.

To bend | Fleĕtĕre, flexi, flectum.

<sup>1</sup> This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

<sup>2</sup> It formerly made *tendit*.

To lean	Nīti, nīsus, & nixus sum.
To sit	Sēdere, sēdi, sessum.
To fall	Cādere, cēcīdi, asum.
To lie down	Cūbare, cubui, cubitum.
	Or Cumbere
To lie along	Jacere, jacui, itum.
To cling, or cleave to	Hærere, hæsi, hæsum.
To hang	Pendere, pēpendi, pensum

*If a Man moves a Thing, he is said*

To stir, or raise it	Ciēre, cīvi.
To shake	Quātere, quassi, quassum.
To turn	Vertere, verti, versum.
To rub it	Fricare, fricui, frictum.
To send, sling	Mittere, misi, missum.
To cast	Jacere, jeci, jactum.
To lead	Ducere, duxi, ductum.
To thrust	Trudere, trūsi, trūsum.
To drive	Pellere, pepuli, pulsus.
To reel	Volvere, volvi, volūtum.
To draw	Trahere, traxi, tractum.
To lift, or take up	<sup>1</sup> Tollere, sustuli, sublatum
To bear	Ferre, tuli, latum.
To carry	Portare, avi, atum.
	Or, Vehere, vexi, vectum.

*A Man hath Power*

To know or understand	Scire, scīvi, scītum.
To remember	Meminisse, meminī—
To will	Velle, volui—

*Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are*

To consider	Considerare, avi, atum.
To meditate	Meditari, meditatus sum.
To know, or take know- ledge of	Noscere, nōvi, notum.

<sup>1</sup> It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Suscepisse*. as *Fero* has from *Tulo*. To

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum
To approve or like	Prōbāre, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To think	Pūtāre, avi, atum.
To believe	Crēdere, credidi, creditum
To doubt	Dūbitāre, avi, atum.
To trust	Fidēre, fīsus, sum

*Passions of the Mind causes Men*

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odīsse, cdi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavīsus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire or covet	Cūpēre, īvi, itum.
To wish for	Obtāre, āvi, ātum.
To fear	Tīmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētūre, ui—
To be angry	Iraſci, irātus, sum.
To wonder	Mīrārī, miratus, sum.
To be ashamed	Fūdēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn or despise	Temnēre tempſi temptum
To scorn	Spernēre, ſprevi, ſpretum.

*The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are*  
*Of Joy*

To laugh	Rīdēre, rīsi, rīsum.
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*Of Sorrow*

To weep	Flēre, flēvi, flētum.
To mourn	<sup>2</sup> Lūgēre, lūxi.
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quēri, quēsus, sum.
To grieve	Gēmēre, gemui, itum.

<sup>1</sup> *Temptum* is hardly used out of Composition.

<sup>2</sup> *Luclum* is read in no Author.

## Of Fear

To tremble	Trēmēre, tremui—
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui—

*When a Man wants Meat, he is said*

To hunger, or be hungry	Esūrīre, īvi, ītum.
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*When he wants to Drink*

To be thirsty, or dry	Sītīre, ivi, itum.
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*So when he is Hungry he uses*

To eat	Edēre, edi, estum, or esum
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*As when Thirst*

To drink	Bībēre, bībi, bībītum.
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To be pleasing, to please	Placēre, placui, placītum.
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*Bad-Things use*

To hurt	Lædēre, læsi, læsum.
To be painful, to pain	Dōlēre, dolui, ĭtum.
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, ĭtum.
To trouble or disturb	Turbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful, to harm	Nōcēre, cui, ĭtum.

*A Man as to his Possessions is said*

To have	Habēre, ui, ĭtum.
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*If he has Nothing, he is said*

To be empty	Vacāre, avi, atum.
To want, or be without	Cārēre, carui, caritum.
To want, or need	Ėgēre, ėgui—

*That which he Hath, he is wont*

To Use	Uti, usus, sum. [sum.
To enjoy	Frui, fructus or fruitus,

*That which he Dislikes he uses*

To change	Mutare, avi, atum.
To let, let alone	Sincere, fivi, titum
To leave, or forsake	Lingere, liqui, lictum.

*A Man as to his Business is said*

To be able	Quire, quivi, quitum.
To study, to labour	Studere, studui, itum.
To dare to venture	Audere, ausus, sum.
To get or obtain	Petiri. potitus, sum.

*As it is his Duty and usual means of living*

To try	Expertari, expertus, sum.
To seek after	Petere, petivi, or petii,
So it is	petitum.
To beware, be cautious	Cavere, cavi, cautum.
To care	Curare, avi, atum.
To serve or deserve	Mereri, merui, meritum.
	Or Merere, meritus, sum.

*Therefore he ought*

To consult	Consulere, ui, ultum.
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*The several Businesses of Men are  
Of a Physician*

To heal or cure	<sup>2</sup> Mederi:
-----------------	----------------------

*Of a Cook.*

To dress or cook.	Cocere, coxi, coctum.
-------------------	-----------------------

<sup>1</sup> Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

<sup>2</sup> It borrows a Præter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus sum*.

*When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said*

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

*If at Noon*

To dine | Prandēre, prandi, pransum.

*If at Night*

To sup | Cænāre, avi, atum.

*It is the Business of a Taylor*

To sew | Sūere, fui, sutum.

To patch | Sarcire, farsī, fartum.

*With a Garment a Man uses*

To cloath or array himself | Amīcire, amicui, amicum, amicivi, *seldom.*

*Also*  
To put it on | Induere, ui, utum.

Or to put off | Exuere, ui, ūtum.

*It is the Business of a Builder*

To build | Strūere, struxi, structum.

*Of a Shepherd*

To feed | Pascere, pavi, pastum.

To milk | Mulgere, mulsi, mulsū & mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondere, tōtondi, tonsū

*Of the Husbandman*

To sow | Sēere, sevi, sātum.

To reap, or mow | Mētere, messui, messum.

To grind | Molere, molui, molitum.

*Of the Plowman*

To Plow | Arāre, avi, atum.

But the Compounds which have another Signification make *Serui*; as *Afferui, Inserui, Deserui.*

*Of*

*That which he Hath, he is wont*

To Use	Uti, usus, sum. [sum.
To enjoy	Frui, fructus or fruitus,

*That which he Dislikes he uses*

To change	Mutare, avi, atum.
To let, let alone	Sincere, fivi, fitum
To leave, or forsake	Lingere, liqui, lictum.

*A Man as to his Business is said*

To be able	Quire, quivi, quitum.
To study, to labour	Studere, studui, itum.
To dare to venture	Audere, ausus, sum.
To get or obtain	Petiri, potitus, sum.

*As it is his Duty all careful means of living*

To try	Experiri, expertus, sum.
To seek after So it is	Petere, petivi, or petii, petitum.
To beware, be cautious	Cavere, cavi, cautum.
To care	Curare, avi, atum.
To serve or deserve	Mereri, merui, meritum. Or Merere, meritus, sum.

*Therefore he ought*

To consult	Consulere, ui, ultum.
------------	-----------------------

*The several Businesses of Men are  
Of a Physician*

To heal or cure	<sup>2</sup> Mederi:
-----------------	----------------------

*Of a Cook.*

To dress or cook.	Cocere, coxi, coctum.
-------------------	-----------------------

<sup>1</sup> Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

<sup>2</sup> It borrows a Præter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus sum*.

# V O C A B U L A R Y. . . . . iii

*When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said*

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

*If at Noon*

To dine | Prandēre, prandi, pransum.

*If at Night*

To sup | Cænāre, avi, atum.

*It is the Business of a Taylor*

To sew | Sūere, fui, futum.

To patch | Sarcire, farsī, fartum.

*With a Garment a Man uses*

To cloath or array himself | Amīcīre, amicui, amicum, amicivi, *seldom.*

*Also*  
To put it on | Induere, ui, utum.

Or to put off | Exuere, ui, ūtum.

*It is the Business of a Builder*

To build | Struere, struxi, structum.

*Of a Shepherd*

To feed | Pascere, pavi, pastum.

To milk | Mulgere, mulsi, mulsum & mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondere, tondi, tonsum

*Of the Husbandman*

To sow | Sere, sevi, satum.

To reap, or mow | Metere, messui, messum.

To grind | Molere, molui, molitum.

*Of the Plowman*

To Plow | Arare, avi, atum.

---

<sup>1</sup> But the Compounds which have another Signification make *Serui*; as *Afferui*, *Inserui*, *Deserui*.

*Of*

*Of the Gardener*

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig	Fōdēre, fōdi, fossū.

*It belongs to the Master of the Family*

To call for, or require	Poscere, poposci, <sup>1</sup> posci-
To bid or command	Jūbere, jussi, jussū. (tum.
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitū.
To bid or invite	Invītāre, avi, atum.

*It is the Business of a KING*

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum.
To govern	Gubernāre, avi, atum.
To establish	<sup>2</sup> Sancire, sanxi, sanctum, & sancitū.

*It is the Business of a School Master*

To teach the School	Dōcere, docui, doctū.
To admonish him	Mōnēre, monui, monitū.
To advise	Suadēre, suasi, suasū.

*If he Does Well*

To praise Him Or Commend	Laudāre, avi, atum.
-----------------------------	---------------------

*If he Does Amis*

To threaten Him	Mīnā i, minatus sum.
To punish	Pūnīre, ivi, itum.

*It is the Duty of a Scholar*

To learn	Discere, didici. <sup>3</sup>
To imitate	Imītāri, imitatus, sum.
To obey	Obēdire, ivi, itum.
Duly to regard	Cōlēre, colui, cultum.
To fear, to stand in awe	Vērēri, veritus, sum.

<sup>1</sup> Is seldom used<sup>2</sup> Formerly *Sancii* & *Santivi*.<sup>3</sup> And formerly *discitum*.

*In the Church Men use*

To pray	Prēcāri, precatus, sum.
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vōvēre, vōvi, votum.

*Before a Judge*

To promise or engage	Spondēre, sponendi, sponsum.
To swear	Jurāre avi, atus sum, atum.

*A Soldier uses*

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To strike	Ūcēre, ici, ictum.
To beat or overcome	Vincēre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dōmāre, domui, itum.
To pillage, or plunder	Spōliāre, avi, atum.
Sometimes	
To spare	Parcēre, peperci, parsum, & parsi, parictum. <i>seldom</i>

*There are several Actions which Men have in  
Business, as*

## WATER

To draw	Haurire, hausi, haustum.
To wash	Lāvare, lavi, lotum, & latum, & lavatum.
To pour out	Fundere, fudi, futum.

*Diverse Things*

To number	Numerāre, avi, atum.
To gather or chuse	Lēgere, lēgi, lectum.
To mix or mingle	Miscere, miscui, mistum.
To join	Jungere, junxi, junctum.
To scatter	Spargere, sparsi, parsum.
To divide	Dividere, divisi, divisum.
To distribute, or give out	Tribuere, tribui, tributum.

Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

To cut	Sēcāre, sēcui, sectum.
To cleave	Findēre, fidi, fissum.
To slash	Scindēre, scīdi, scissum.
To smite, or to back	Cædēre, cæcīdi, cæsum.
To prick	<sup>3</sup> Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctū.
To strangle	Strangūlare, avi, atum.
To kill	<sup>4</sup> Nēcāre, necavi.
To thump, or knock	Tundēre, tūtūdi, tunsum.
To break	Frangēre, frēgi, fractum.
To burst	Rumpēre, rupi, ruptum.
To press, or squeeze	Prēmēre, pressi, pressum.
To sweep, or brush	Verrēre, verri, versum.
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre, āvi, ātum.
To rub out	Delēre, ēvi, etum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To polish	Pōlire, ivi, itum.
To paint	Pingēre, pinxi, pictum.
To write	Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum.

*Things that are Loose, Men use*

To bind	Vincire, vixi, victum.
To gird	Cingere, cinxi, cinctum.
To hoop	Viēre, vievi, vietum.

*That which is Bound*

To loose, or loosen	Solvēre, solvi, solutum.
---------------------	--------------------------

*That which is Shut*

To open	Pandēre, pandi, passum.
---------	-------------------------

*That which is Open*

To shut	Claudēre, clausi, clausum.
---------	----------------------------

<sup>3</sup> Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

<sup>4</sup> *Necui* is seldom used, *Pbædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

*That*

*That which is Hid.*

To shew | Monstrāre, avi, atum.

*That which seems*

To hang, ready to fail | <sup>1</sup> Mīnēre, mīnūi.

*They use*  
To prop, support | Fulcīre, fulsi.

*That Men do so or so, is because it uses*

To like them | Libēre, libui, libitum.

Or to be allowed | Līcēre, licui, licitum.

*If they do a Thing oft, they are said*

To exercise | Exercēre, ercui, ercitum.

To use or to be accustomed | Sūēre, suevi, fuetum.

To use or to be wont | Sōlēre, solitus sum.

*In Business Men use*

To buy | <sup>2</sup> Emēre, emi, emtum.

To sell | Vendēre, vendīdi, venditu.

To owe | Debēre, debui, debitum.

*A Man ought*

To begin a Work  
*in order* | Ordīri, ōrsus, sum.

To make or to do it | Fācēre, fēci, factum.

And to carry it on  
*if he designs* | Gērēre, gessi, gestum.

To finish, or to end it | Fīnīre, ivi, itum.

<sup>1</sup> *Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo* come from this Verb Mīnēre, and not from Manēre. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

<sup>2</sup> *Emere* was formerly used for TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, Demēre, &c.

## XXIX. OF PRONOUNS.

*If you ask*

**W**hat is it ?     **Q**uid ?  
 Who or which is it ?     Quis ?

*The Answer is*

<i>I</i>	Ego
<i>Or thee</i>	Tū
<i>Himself</i>	Sui,
	ille, illa, illud.
<i>That</i>	Or is, ea, id.
	Or iste, ista, istud.
<i>One's self</i>	Ipsē, ipsa, ipsum.
<i>This</i>	Hic, hæc, hoc.
<i>The same</i>	Idem, eādem, idem.
<i>Another</i>	Alius, alia, aliud.
<i>Some one</i>	Quidam, quædam, quod-
<i>Any</i>	Ullus, ulla, ullum (dam
<i>None</i>	<sup>1</sup> Nullus, nulla, nullum.
<i>That, which, who</i>	Qui, quæ, quod.

*If you ask*

<i>Which, or whether of the</i>	Uter, utra, utrum.
two	
<i>It is</i>	
<i>Either, or one of the two</i>	Alter, altera, alterum.
<i>Neither of the two</i>	<sup>2</sup> Neuter, neutra, neutrum

<sup>1</sup> As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

<sup>2</sup> As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

*If you ask**Whose is it ?*

| Cūjus ?

*The Answer is, it is**Mine*

| Měus, a, um.

*Thine*

| Tūus, a, um.

*His own*

| Sūus, a, um.

*Ours*

| Noster, nostra, nostrum.

*Yours*

| Vester, vestra, vestrum.

*Their own*

| Sūus, sūa, sūum.

*If you ask**Of what Tribe or Country  
is he ?*

| Cūjas, ātis.

*The Answer is, he is**Of our Tribe, or Country*

| Nostras, ātis.

*Of your Tribe or Country*

| Vestras, ātis.

## XXXIII. OF A D V E R B S.

*Adverbs of Asking are***W** *Hether ?  
Or, no  
Why*| **N** *UM ? An ?  
Ne ?  
Quāre ? Cur ?*

## Of Affirming

Yes, yea  
Yes, indeed

| Imo, næ.  
| Quidem

## Of Denying

No, not

| Nē, non, haud.

## Of Place

*If the Question be made by*

*Where*

| Ubi ?

*The Answer is by*

Here  
There  
Any Where  
No where  
Far off  
Nigh

| Hic.  
| Ibi.  
| Usquam.  
| Nusquam.  
| Pröcul.  
| Pröpe.

*If the Question is*

*Whence*

| Unde ?

*The Answer is*

Hence  
Whence

| Hinc.  
| Inde

*If the Question is*

*Whither*

| Quo ?

*The Answer is*

*Hither*

| Huc.

## Of Time

*If the Question is**When* | *Quando?**The Answer is*

<i>Then</i>	Tunc, tum.
<i>When I came</i>	Cum.
<i>Yesterday</i>	Hēri.
<i>Erewhile, sometime since</i>	Dūdum.
<i>Long ago</i>	Olim.
<i>Now</i>	Nunc.
<i>Streight, by and by</i>	Mox.
<i>At any Time, ever</i>	Unquam.
<i>Never</i>	Nunquam.

*If the Question is**How long* | *Quamdiu?**The Answer is*

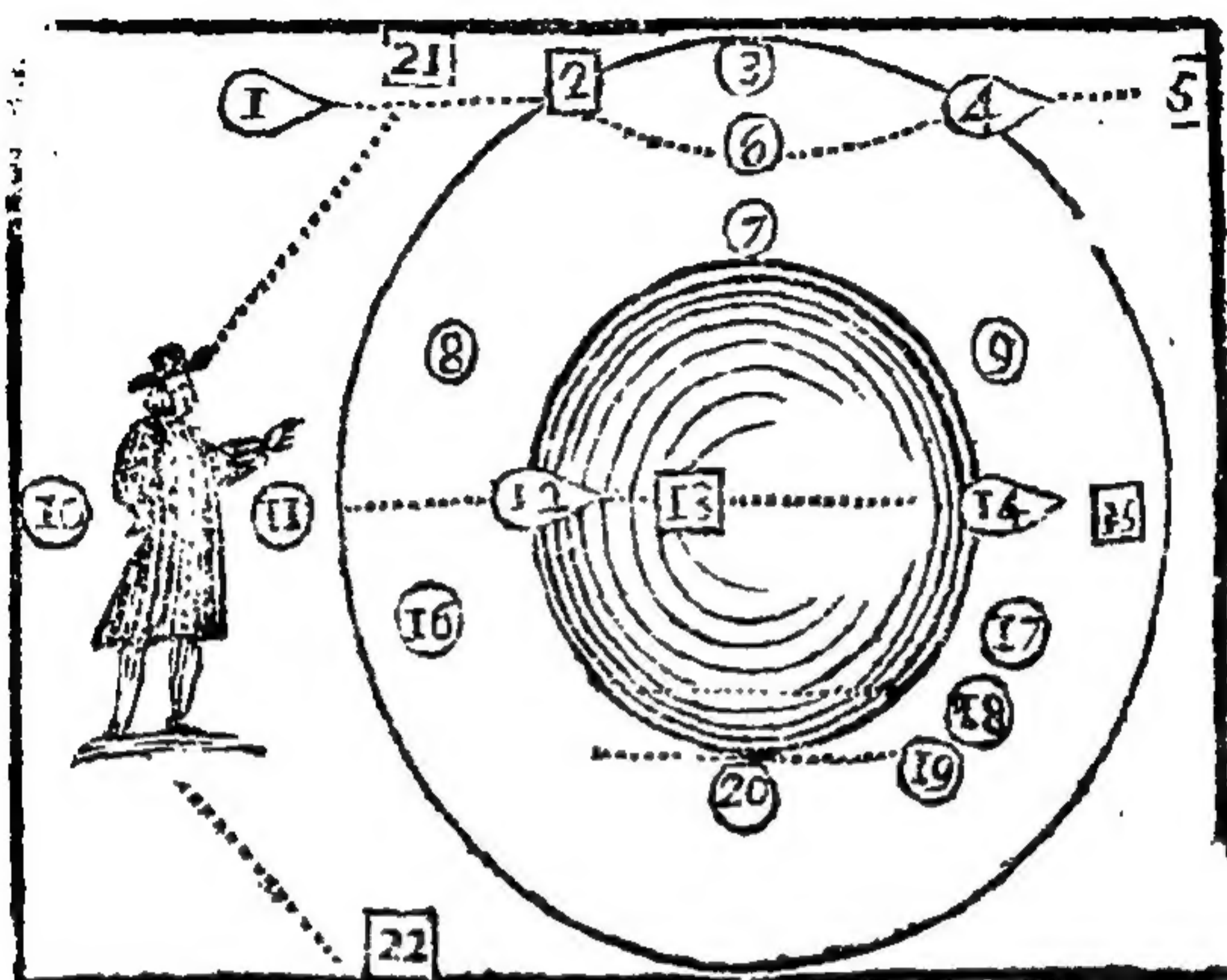
<i>A long time</i>	Diu.
<i>While</i>	Dum.
<i>Until</i>	Dōnec.

*If you ask**How oft* | *Quōties?**The Answer is*

<i>Once</i>	Sēmēl.
<i>Twice</i>	Bis.
<i>Thrice</i>	Ter.
<i>Four times</i>	Quāter
<i>Oft or oftentimes</i>	Sæpe.
<i>Always</i>	Semper

*If you ask**How  
Doth he act ?*| *Quomodo.**The Answer is**So thus  
Rashly  
In vain  
Together*| *Sic, Ita.  
Tēmere.  
Frustra.  
Simul.**If you ask**How  
Great is he ;*| *Quam.**The Answer is**As great  
As I  
More Great  
Than I*| *Tam.  
Quam.  
Māgis.  
Quam.*

## XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



*The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are*

<b>T</b>	O	1	
	From	4	
At, or nigh	2		
Off	5		
Over, or on the other Side	3		
			<b>A</b>
			D
			A ab, or abs
			Apud
			Trans

1 In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4) &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to *MOTION*; the square Figures, such are (2) (21) signify the *Rest* of that *MOTION*: The Round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *REST* or *MOTION*.

G

About

<i>About</i> 6	Circa Or Circum
<i>Into</i> 12	In
<i>Out of</i> 14	E, or ex
<i>Within</i> 13	Intra
<i>Without</i> 15	Extra
<i>Through, by</i> 18	Per
<i>Beside</i> 19	Præter
<i>Above, over</i> 21	Sūpra
<i>Below, beneath</i> 22	Infra
<i>Before</i> 11	Ante
<i>After</i> 10	Post
<i>Or, Behind</i> 10	Pōne
<i>Upon</i> 7	Super
<i>Under</i> 20	Sub Or Subter
<i>Behither, on this Side</i> 8	Cis Or Cītra
<i>Beyond</i> 9	Ultra
<i>Betwixt, or between</i> 16	Inter
<i>Against, over against</i> 17	Adversus

*The other Prepositions are*

<i>Against</i>	Contra
<i>Towards</i>	Erga
<i>Beside, nigh to</i>	Juxta
<i>For, because of</i>	Ob
<i>With one, in one's keeping</i>	Pēnes
<i>Nigh to, and for</i>	Propter
<i>After, according to</i>	Sēcundum
<i>By, close by</i>	Sēcus
<i>With, together with</i>	Cum
<i>Without, not with</i>	Abſque
<i>Before, in one's Presence</i>	Cōram
<i>Out of Sight, privily</i>	Clam
<i>Before, in Sight of</i>	Pālam

*From and concerning*  
*Before, more than*  
*For, instead of*  
*Without, not with*  
*Up to*

Dē  
 Præ  
 Pro  
 Sine  
 Tēnus

## XXXII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

**A**<sup>ND</sup> *Also, too*  
*Neither, nor*  
*Either, or*  
*But*  
*Because*  
*For*  
*If*  
*Unless*  
*Therefore*  
*Although*  
*Yet, nevertheless*  
*That*  
*So*  
*As*

**E**<sup>T, que, atque</sup>  
 Quoque  
 Nēque, nec  
 Aut, vel, ve  
 Sed, ast, at, autem  
 Quia  
 Nām, "Enim  
 Si  
 No, Nīsi  
 Ergo, "Igītur  
 Quanquam  
 Tāmen  
 Ut  
 Ita  
 Ut

## XXXIII. OF INTERJECTIONS.

**O**! *Oh!*  
*Soho!*  
*Lo! Behold!*  
*Wailady! Wo!*  
*Phy! Pish!*  
*Hush! Whist!*

**O**! *Eho! Heus! Hem!*  
*En! Ecce!*  
*Hei! Væ!*  
*Phy! Au!*  
*So! Au!*

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